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IBERATOR. a, Hartford;—John Junroe, Conterburger, New-York Citysames C. Fuller, Saw Waterloo; John Hoy, Ruskville; Jam

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AOE.] ER GENERAL. estmaster may each per of a newspaper, person, and frank should al vays do

t be credited

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WILLIAM BASSETT.

IN. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XIV .-- NO. 40.

FFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

from the Boston Mercantile Journal. Abby Kelley.

aid editor of the Exeter News Letter was taid editor of the Exeter News Letter was fixed, by the expectation of hearing the voc of the Hutchinsons, to attend a Convenortsmouth, N. H., where he had an opporthe first time to listen to the eloquence of
cities, the famous anti-clavery orator. The loquence on the feelings of our friend , as appears by the following extract from on the subject in the News-Letter, appears ther very convincing nor satisfac-

t was holden in the Temple, consecrated to ing else, it is open to almost every thing of nature, whether extra, ultra, or moderate. is occasion, it was occupied by Miss Abby was making a zealous harangue against tion of the United States—the Governwhich she was living and enjoying much) the privilege of unsexing herself y. She held the Constitution in her natty. See held the Constitution in her railed against it in good set terms. She i hands—stamped with her feet—smote on shook her garnients—struck her breast—natice—and defied opposition. To those d to such exhibitions, it might be well but to us it was novel and painful. We of women in Europe, who were yoked up and ploughing the fields of France; or messed in carriages, were drawing coal in es of England. We had heard, too, of wocorrupt and profligate cities, who were
he most vicious and abandoned of the human
had we had read of females who were foreear, and hurrying into battle, kept their hushad so were do at home with the dishelath d sons engaged at home, with the dishcloth

azons, slaves, or reprobates. men of New-England are of a different entirely different order. They are modng, delicate, sensitive—shrinking from the nge, devoted to home, and constituting the hat makes home so delightful—devoted to nds, and constituting the sunlight of their devoted to their families, and constitu-ilken cord which binds their very hearts nuch! But such was not Abby. She n the midst of the great assembly—she sought applause—she heeded not their censure—she mappalled, unabashed, and boldly met the gaze boldest. The temple was filled—not a seat accupied—at least a thousand persons were tlist.ning to her crudities, or gloating at the on of her form and gestures fluently, superficially, impertinently, and seshe spoke, and act as she acted. She train-Constitution of her country under her feet d in the act-and declared that it was a libel

manity, a disgrace to Christianity, accursed of and accursed of man! heher the crowding to hear such a lecture, and a lecture; is creditable to those who make up trowd, we leave others to judge. Being upon ccasion one of the number, we are not disposed ge them harshly. Probably many of the asy went as we did, and waited as we did, to be llutchinsons. But Abby's fluency was excess, and there was no checking it till after 9 k, when the songsters gave us a short specimen r powers, which, we think, must have filled the le on Wednesday evening to overflowing. We ted much that we were obliged to leave Portsbefore their Concept. They are admirable asion one of the number, we are not disposed before their Concert. They are admirable and the expectations of several hundreds nt and sensible people, who endured the penof the lecture for the sake of the song, were

following meek, courteous and charitable epi a Southern Methodist preacher to Dr. Bond, tor of the Methodist Christian Advocate and (which paper has always been hostile to the ery movement,) is highly instructive. SPARTA, Ga. July 29, 1844.

REV. DR. BOND-I am requested to order the Adta, Ga. to be stopped. She is not a Methodist, dy of fine moral principle, the mistress of betwo and three hundred slaves, and by far attentive to them than any Yankee master of you interfere with the interests of the So ent and offensive a manner; and they will pped throughout this whole country, if you ign or make the amende honorable, at least by silence. Dr. Smith has proven you to be nd if any northern man among us persists in paper of a decided abolition tone, it will by stopped by enforcing the law. The only very paper, or nearly all, has not been stopthis, (so indignant are the people,) is be-are curious to know what you say on the North. You see now that the Secretary sparta Quarterly Conference did not belong the band of ultraists, but spoke the sentific the whole South. I am a Christian and a profess to have the spirit of Christ, as nd ; and I verily believe that the judgwill unfold the glorious truth, that south-are right, as I believe in my own existence. ends of the slave, you are his eneter, cruel, unmerciful enemies. The nies. The abill not be touched by southern men. But we don't believe, simply, -we know that blessing, in contrast with emancipation, re. They would be hung and shot down sets for their roguery, their insolence and anness, if they had no masters to make lo provide for them both temporal and lessings. How are the mighty fallen! No ach a hold on the South as Dr. Bond 18 No man is less esteemed among us e consider you a recreant southern man, orthy the confidence of the South any lon-E. M. PENDLETON, M. D.

From the (Philadelphia) Liberty Herald,

American Anti-Slavery Society. regret that the American Society has assumed

on which, in our opinion, will destroy its use-and influence as an anti-slavery organiza-But its character during the past year has un-e a thorough change. It has turned from its against slavery, to raise a fratricidal hand are some adherents to the 'old platform,'

the are some adherents to the 'old platform,' ar-and we thank God there are some amongst who refuse to join in this wild and reckless to on their own brethren. The Lorings, the lis, the Whites of Massachusetts, never can ever will give their countenance and support to be of action, which loses sight of the great obfail our anti-slavery labor, that it may the betaild up an anti-slavery sect. Maintaining own liberal principles, and sustaining their diste colleagues in every rightful endeavor, will yet show, by word and by deed, that it is their hearts to strike at those who, by other, are striving for the consummation of the end. Their foremost man—their very id send. Their foremost man—their very id A—nithdrawn from a movement, whose only merit discrimined zeal; and we venture to predict, a spirit at least, many of their ried and truest follow the w the example of GEORGE BRADBURN.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

THE LIBERATOR

JAMES K. POLK AND HENRY CLAY!!

' These be thy gods, O Israel ! '

TO THE HONORABLE S. M. GATES,

Member of Congress from the State of .V. Y. : Member of Congress from the State of N. Y.:

Sin—I have received, through the post office, a communication, under your official frank as a member of Congress, containing certain proceedings of a body of men styling themselves 'A Convention of the friends of the negro, assembled from various parts of the world, convened for the purpose of promoting the immediate, entire and universal abolition of slavery and the slave trade.' This Convention, it appears, was holden at London in the month of June last. The envelope covering the communication, which comes to me under your frank, is post-marked at the city of New-York—is sealed with a stamp bearing the pictorial representation of with a stamp bearing the pictorial representation of a person in an imploring attitude, and encircled with the words, 'British and Foreign Inti-Slavery Society. The communication itself contains an appeal to the Governor of Tennessee to employ all the influence and power with which Divine Providence has entrusted him, to secure immediate and unconditional liberty to the slave.

has entrusted him, to secure immediate and unconditional liberty to the slave.\(^2\)

The fact is indisputable that you have lent your official frank to this self-styled World's Convention of Abolitionists,' as a means of enabling them to send their infamous publications in manuscript through the United States mails, free of expense, and the presumption therefore is, that you countenance and approve the proceedings which you aid them to circulate. In a postscript to the communication bearing your frank, I am requested to acknowledge its receipt in a letter addressed to the President of the Convention at London.\(^2\) This request I shall disregard. I can not recognize by any act of mine, official or otherwise, the right of foreigners to make an attempt, in itself so impertinent eigners to make an attempt, in itself so impertinent and impudent, to intermeddle or interfere with the domestic institutions of this State. But you, sir, are an American citizen, and by the part you have borne have made yourself equally criminal and responsible with the foreign agitators and fanatics with whose proceedings you have identified your elf. Were it not for the official station which you occupy, I am free to declare that I should treat the part which you have borne in this dark transaction, with the scorn and contempt which I entertain for the proceedings themselves, and which I am sure all patri otic citizens ardently attached to the Union, and desiring its preservation, will pronounce upon your

It is to be regretted that the affected and hypo critical philanthropy of British and foreign aboli-tionists, with whom your official frank identifies you had not been reserved for the suffering subjects of their own dominions, whose unremitting toil, even in seasons of profound peace, is in many instances, scarcely rewarded by the means of procuring whole some food and decent raiment. Unacquainted as the Convention, whose proceedings you endorse and circulate by your frank, seems to have been with the eaceable relation of master and slave in the Unied States, their advice is as worthless as it is gra-

tuitous.

The foreigner, in extenuation of his crime, may plead ignorance of our form of government, but from you, sir, his American aider and abettor, no such plea is admissible. He may be actuated by the desire to produce insurrection in the heart of a rival nation. But what apology have you, sir, for lending nation. But what apology have you, sir, for lending your official privilege, as a member of Congress, to aid him in an attempt to produce anarchy and confusion in one of the constituent sovereignties of your own government? Have you seriously reflected upon the dangers of the crusade in which you are engaged—a crusade in alliance with foregrees, which not only them then pages and have the pages and have gnets, which not only threatens the peace and har-ony of the Union, but may endanger its existence,

nefarious proceedings of foreigners, with whom you stand associated, will be to expose them to the indignant reprobation of the people of Tennessee.

JAMES K. POLK.

James K. Polk on Slavery.

As a slaveholder, and as a champion of the 'pecu-As a slaveholder, and as a champion of the 'peculiar institution,' James K. Polk occupies as unfortunate a position as Henry Clay. He is a tyrant, both in precept and practice, and the fact that he upholds the vilest system of oppression the sun ever shone upon, proves that his democracy is the merest sham. Will true-hearted democrats be whipped or cajoled into the support of this oppressor of his fellow-man? Never.

We subjoin an extract from Gov. Polt's Lower.

wed, he still entertains. We ask democratic abolitionists to read them, and judge whether they can prostitute their suffrages to the elevation of such a man. We shall have more to say of Mr. Polk's slavery views at our earliest leisure.—Signal

of Liberty.

IT We devote a considerable portion of our present number to an authentic and official presentation of the views of the rival Whig and Democratic candidates for the Presidency of the United States, on the great question of HUMAN RIGHTS. In view of it, what can be said of those who are shouting the praises of these twin-monaters of tyranny, and sparing no pains to seeme their election, but that in this matter they are led captive by Satan at his will, and acting a most wicked and impious part?

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

At the great Anti-Slavery Convention held at At the great Anti-Slavery Convention held at London in June, 1840, an Address was prepared and ordered to be directed to the respective Governors of the different slaveholding States of the American Union. It is in reply to this Address, that the following cavalier-like letter of Gov. Polk, of Tennessee, was written.

Prom the Nashville Union.

Real Cause of Alarm.

We have seen in the office of the Secretary of State, two communications from the World's Convention of Mobilionists under the seal of the River. We have seen in the office of the Secretary of State, two communications from the World's Convention of Abolitionists, under the seal of the British and Foreign Abolition Society, one of them FR.NKED by S. M. GATES, A WHIG MEMBER OF CONGRESS, from New-York, and both addressed to 'His Excellency, James K. Polk, Governor of the State of Tennessee? They are INCENDIARY, or we would lay them before the public. We have permission, however, to publish the letter of the Governor in reply to Gates, which is as follows:

NASHVILLE. (Tenn.) Oct. 2d, 1840.

Whether the agitation we have recently witnessed upon this delicate and disturbing subject, has proceeded from a mistaken philanthropy, as may have been the case with a few misguided persons; or whether, as I regret to say, there is but too much rea son to fear, from a desire on the part of many per-sons, who manifest by their conduct a reckless dis-regard of the harmony of the Union, and of the public good, to convert it into a political engine, with a view to control elections, its progress should be firmly resisted by all the constitutional means within the power of the State. The most casual obserin the power of the State. The most casual observer of passing events cannot fail to have seen, that modern abolitionism, with rare and few exceptions among its advocates, has become, to a great extent, purely a political question. That many of the leading abolitionists are active political partizans of the country, can no longer admit of doubt. They address themselves to the prepossessions and prejudices of the community in which they live, against slavery in the abstract, and, availing themselves of these prepossessions and prejudices, are struggling to control political events. All the lovers of the union of the States, and all patriotic citizens, whather of the slaveholding or nonsleveholding States who are ardently attached to our free institutions, must view with indignant reprobation the use made of such an unholy agitation with such objects. The attempts made to introduce it for discussion into the attempts made to introduce it for discussion into the Federal Legislature, have been met in the proper spirit, not only by southern representatives, but by a large portion of the northern delegation in Con-gress. It is fortunate for the country, that, in the idst of this agitation, there is at the head of the midst of this agitation, there is at the head of the general government a chief inagistrate who, in the patriotic discharge of his high outies, has placed the seal of his unqualified condemnation upon any attempted action by Congress upon the subject of shavery in any manner, or to any extent, whether existing within the States or within the District of Columbia. That he deserves and will receive the support of the States, and of the people, in every portion of the Union in maintaining his uncountry. mising and publicly declared determination to pre-serve inviolate the compromises of the Federal Conion and reserved rights of the slaveholding

Polk in favor of the African Slave Trade. The record against Mr. Polk, on the subject of the frican slave trade, is as follows:

On the 3d of March, 1831, Mr. Mercer introduced e following benevolent resolution:
Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be reuested to renew, and to prosecute, from time to time, ch negotiations with the several maritime powers AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, and its ultimate de-

nunciation as PIRACY under the laws of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.' On passing this resolution, the ayes were 118, oes 32: MR. POLK VOTED IN THE NEGA-TIVE .- Congressional Deb. vol. 7, page 5850.

Polk and the Abolitionists.

Extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Polk, in Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 23d, 1841: 'The second measure of the Whice was to repeal

that salutary rule of proceeding, (21st rule,) which shut out from the Hall of Representatives the agitation of the abolitionists, an agitation which has for its object an unconstitutional interference with the vital interests of a large portion of the Union; an agitation which can by no possibility result in good but if persisted in, must produce incalculable misagitation which can by no possibility result in good, but may endanger its existence, if the wicked agitation to which you give your countenance, is persisted in? Are you so deliberately reckless of consequences as to be willing to lend the aid of your official privilege to countenance and abet foreigners in proceedings calculated to excite sectional jealousies and heart-burnings—to divide the States by geographical lines—to array one section against another—and that, too, at the imminent peril of producing domestic insurrection and service war? Have you yet to be informed that slavery existed in the colonies long before independence was achieved? Have you yet to be encountered on the Constitution, the adjustment of the slave question of the Union which had to be encountered and that it was ultimately settled on principles of mutual concession and compromise? Would you disturb the fundamental compact on which the union of the States rests? But I will not argue the question. It is not one which is debateable.

It is a matter of sincere regret that any American citizen should be guilty of such high treason to the first principles upon which these States became united. Your official frank covering these proceedings whose testimony is not to be impeached.

The only farther notice which I shall take of these nefarious proceedings of foreigners, with whom you stand associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated, will be to expose them to the individual associated will be to expose them to the individual associated will be to expose

Polk and Texas.

'I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favor of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States.'

—J. K. Polk to the citizens of Cincinnati, April 28, 1844.]

Polk as a Slaveholder.

Ten or twelve years ago, Mr. Polk established, in company with his brother-in-law, Caldwell, a negro quarter in Yallabusha county, Mississipi, near Gre-nada; afterward he bought his brother-in-law out, and has near one hundred souls on his cotton plantaw-man? Never.

We subjoin an extract from Gov. Polk's Inaugution there, whom, in consequence of his being so impaired address, delivered at Nashville, on the 14th of mersed in politica, he has seen but once in four years, October, 1839. The sentiments which he then

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1844.

From the Granite Freeman. James K. Polk Responsible for the Florida War.

Men of New Hampshire, read the following extract of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 15th Dec. 1836, by the Hon. Bailie Peyton of Tennessee.

Read and remember, That James K. Polk was then in Congress, and neither he nor any friend of his ever attempted to controver the facts charged upon him by Mr. Peyton; and then judge of the awful responsibility which devolved upon him when he gave his casting vote, as speaker of the House, against an investigation which would have prevented the Florida war.

Read and remember, ye men of New-Hampshire, whose sons and brothers were called out to fight the battles of strangers, side by side with Cuba bloodnounds, and whose bones are now whitening in the swamps of Florida, that James K. Polk is responsible for that law which dragged them from their hemes, and sacrificed their lives in the disgraceful service of slavery.

Read and remember, That the Florida war cost the nation near fifty saillons of dollars—that it cost Men of New Hampshire, read the following ex-

ed by piundering the Indians of their wives and children, under the pretence that they were fugitive slaves; and that James K. Polk, in his arder to suport slavery, had rather those men should be plun lered of their wives and children, the whole coun dered of their wives and children, the whole country disgraced, its treasures squandered, the lives of the citizens sacrificed by hundreds, than that those inhuman monsters who live by plundering human beings of their liberty should be punished; and the never ending encroachments of slavery exposed.

Read, I say again, and see whether with clean hands and honest hearts you can vote for such a man for a national ruler.

Says the Hon, Mr. Peyton:

AT Three Mile Creek, Barnwell District.

By C. C. Hay: The re-annexation of Texas to the United States: We will obtain it 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.'

By Jos. G. W. W. Duncan: A just reduction of the tariff; the noise of abolition silenced; Texas or disunion; and such legislation as will in future secure the homestead of every family—Polk and Dallas our Presidents.

Let it also be remembered that the Committee of developed the causes of that bureau, which would have developed the causes of the late and present Indian wars in the South. That committee reported a resolution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the prosecute the inquiry by taking the prosecute the prosec olution authorizing any two of its members to prosecute the inquiry by taking testimony for the information of the House at this session. But, sir, this resolution reported by a committee, a majority of whom were in favor of Mr. Van Buren, was rejected in the House. The citizens of Georgia and Alabama petitioned and implored the House to investigate the subject, alleging the most unheard of frauds and abuses. Upon this application the vote stood: ayes 77, noes 77, a tie, and the Speaker, [JAMES K. POLK] gave the casting vote against the investigation. Sir, men high in favor and high in office were suspected. The agent of the government, John B. Hogan, gave the department official information of the greatest outrages practised upon any people, savage or civilized. He was very soon removed, or rather promoted, from Indian agent, to be collector at the port of Mobile. And yet, sir, we have an account of prosecutions, convictions, and punishments which have followed his disclosures. Why, sir, those speculators, or rather Indian robbers, would find an old chief upon his patrimonial estate, where the chiefe and kings of his rese had lived for centuring the control of the world, enemies in war, in each of the most demandation of the first of the control of the south that it may become necessary, ere long, to apply to the abolitionists and fanatics of the North, the language of that immortal paper read to you this day—'That whenever any form of government becomes destructive, it is the right of the possible to alter or abolish it, and acquiesce in the necessity which compels our separation, and hold them as old chief upon his patrimonial estate, where the before him, smoking his pipe amidst his own forest trees, spurning any offer to purchase his home; and they would bribe some vagabond Indian to personate trees, spurning any offer to purchase his home; and they would bribe some vagabond Indian to personate him in a trade to sell his land, forging his name, and the first intimation that he would have of the transaction would be his expulsion by force from his house! This was common, and not only so, but, under the pretext of fugitive slaves, the wives and children (of mixed blood) of the Indians were seized and carried off into hondage. The famous Oceola and carried off into bondage. The famous Oceola himself had his wife and children taken from him, and was CHAINED by this same officer TO A LOG. Sir, what else could be expected but that these scourged, plundered, starving savages would glut their vengeance by the indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent and helpless families of the frontier, whose blood has cried to us in vain? This has caused the Florida war which has produced a waste of treasure, the loss of so much national and individu-al honor, and of so many valuable lives! This has called the gallant volunteers from my own State, and from my own district, who have traversed a thousand miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend miles to fight the battles of strangers—to contend with a savage foe, while drinking those stagnant waters whose malaria is death, many of whom are left in the wild woods of Florida, where 'the foe and the stranger will tread o'er their heads,' while their fellow soldiers are far away, happy at home with their friends and families. One—ah! sir, any one of those noble youths who now sleep under a freeign set, was worth more than the whole are of the set. oreign sod, was worth more than the whole army of

plunderers who have caused the mischief. And yet, sir, such men as these were shielded at the last session of Congress, by the casting vote of the Speaker, [James K. Polk.]

HERMITAGE, Tenn. July 8, 1844.

It is true, we have been cursed with whiggery in 'The nomination of Mr. Polk is received with

nand the Federal Whigs and abolitionists, is the annexation of Texas. The democracy, viewing it as
absolutely necessary to secure Texas to the United
States, to shut out all the British and foreign influence from tampering with the Indians on our western
frontier, and with our slaves in the southwest and
West—Clay, with his Federal Whigs and abolitionists, are for shutting the door against the angevation. West—Clay, with his Federal Whigs and abolitionists, are for shutting the door against the annexation of Texas, fearful of offending England, and Clay to get the abolition-votes, notwithstanding Texas is all important to our national defence and safety. How humiliating, to every true American, the idea of America, a great and independent nation as we are, to be overawed by the dictates of England. But Texas must and will be ours. I think Polk and Dallas will get 20, out of the 26 States.

I must close with the request that you tender my kindest wishes to your amiable wife, and all your dear children and all the Beans, and to you and them long lives, and a happy immortality, where I hope to meet you.

Your friend sincerely,

To Capt. Wm. Russell, Pleasant Hill, P. O. Frank-lin Co. Arks.

The Democracy of the South At a meeting of the democratic association of the

Resolved, That Texas and Oregon are great American questions of vital interest to the future peace, strength, and security of the whole Union; but it is remembered in our history, that the acquisition of Louisiana was made a measure of the republican party, by party opposition; and should the purpose of regaining Texas and maintaining Oregon in like manner become a party question, the democratic party will not forget that it is their duty to the Union to add to their strength and security; in which paty will not forget that it is their duty to the Union to add to their strength and security; in which patriotic work, as philanthropists and lovers of peace, they will contemplate with delight the extension of our confederate system of free and sovereign States, the blessings of representative government, the advancement of civilization, and the gratifying progress of moral reform and social right. (!!)

At a regular meeting of the democratic association of Norfolk borough, held on the 7th inst. at the town hall, the following preamble and resolution were pas-

sed with one dissenting vote: Whereas, the Democratic party of Norfolk borough, regarding the re-annexation of Texas as a measure required alike for the protection of the West, and THE SECURITY OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS OF THE SLAVE-HOLDING STATES: and so far from admitting the existence of any constitutional obstacle to this service of slavery.

Read and remember, That the Florida war cost the nation near fifty millions of dollars—that it cost every man, woman and child of New-Hampshire three dollars apiece—levied by an indirect tax—to pay the expense of the war; and that James K. Polk stifled an investigation which would saved the country that disgraceful war, and that enormous expenditure.

That that war was occasion—and the control of the c

The following are specimens of numerous democratic [1] 'sentiments' recently given at public political dinners in South Carolina:

AT PIEDMONT, SUMTER DISTRICT.

By H. E. L. Peebles: The annexation of Texas-

old chief upon his patrimonial estate, where the chiefs and kings of his race had lived for centuries we hold the rest of the world, enemies in war, in

AT ORANGEBURG COURT HOUSE.

'It is not improbable, as Mr. Choate's speech was designed to operate on the abolitionists, that he in-tended to convey the idea that this spirit of liberty would also descend on Texas in the shape in which it had visited Jamaica—emancipating the slaves; (Fturning them out to idle wretchedness; depopulating the island of the white race, and making it, tike St. Domingo, another fair spot on the face of the globe, to be blackened by African barbarism. ——Washington Globe.

In view of the villany of James K. Polk and his adherents, as illustrated in the foregoing extracts, read the following panegyrics on the said Polk-on Democracy-and on the Democratic party-and then say whether it be not the acme of political mendacity and hypocrisy.

Extract from a speech delivered before 'the mocracy of Dauphin County, Penn.' by the Hon. Jas. Buchanan, July 4, 1844:

'For myself, it is sufficient for me to know that a democrat will support Polk and Dallas, and Muhlenburg, and I shall then extend to him the right hand of political fellowship. The present is not a moment for members of the party to obtrude their private griefs, if they have any, upon the public, or to indulge in crimination and recrimination against each other. Let us charge in solid columns on the victory will be ours.

There have been several letters published lately under his signature, which all, with sense enough to distinguish a hawk from a hand-saw, must have seen, were never written nor conceived by him.

But the annexed extract, which we find in the Huntsville (Alabama) Southern Advocate, bears uninstakeable ear-marks. It is 'Old Hickory' all over—and of course, moderate, decent, and becoming!

Heamitage, Tenn. July 8, 1844. 'For myself, it is sufficient for me to know that a

tives.'

It is true, we have been cursed with whiggery in Tennessee for several years; led into it by two of the most arch hypocrites the world was ever cursed with. But since the Democratic Convention at Baltimore nominated Polk for President, and Dallas for Vice, the Democracy is united—gathering strength from the Whigs, who are abandoning Clay daily, and next November will bury whiggery in Tennessee, and over the whole United States; and federal whiggery will be buried, I trust, forever.

The exciting question, between the Democrats and the Federal Whigs and abolitionists, is the annexation of Texas. The democracy, viewing it as

"The Democracy we advocate is justice between man and man; between State and State; between nation and nation. It is morality. It is giving every man his due. It is doing unto others as we would

The Land or Freedom. The United States has been called an 'asylum of liberty,' the 'home of the oppressed of all nations.' And such every republic must be. For, if there is no sympathy for the exiles who flee from the tyranny at home to the freedom of another land, then the people of that land have lost the love of liberty, and are unworthy to enjoy its blessings. The circle of republican sympathy is expansive. It embraces all the people of the earth; and the more oppressed and trodden down they are, by the legitimates of despotism, the brighter burns the fire of fraternal regard—the warmer and kinder their reception by the citizens of a free government. Our country is that grand asylum of persecuted humanity—the altar, to which, whoever flies for protection, there shall be find it. Let us live up to this doctrine.—Bay State Demerat.

AGENTS

MAINE .- A. Soule, Bath ; W. A. Dunn, Hallowell;

MAINE.—A. Soulo, Bath; W. A. Dunn, Hallowell; D. S. Grandin, Brunswick.

New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford

Vennort.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland
T. Robinson, North Ferriaburg.

Massachusertrs.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;
Jno. L. Lord, Newburyport;—Luther Boutell, Groton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;
W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. Dohn Levy, Lovell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard
C. French, Fall River; Isanc Austin, Nantucket;—
W. C. Stone, Watertown;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—
W. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—B. Freeman, Brewster; Joseph Erown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, George town;—John Clement, Townsend; George W. Benson, Northampton; Alvan Ward, Ashburnham.

Ruong-Islando.—Amarancy Paine, Providence;—Wm. Adams, Pawtucket;—Gec. S. Gould, Warwick.
[ID] For a continuation of this list, see the lasipage lastoolumn.

JAS. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 717.

Dallas on Abolition

'It should be recollected that the northern and central Democrats have maintained THE FIGHT AGAINST ABOLITION for years.'—'For my own part, I am ready for UNREMITTING AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR against a principle, [Abolition,] whose mere enunciation in this country sounds in my ears, (Fike a toesin to Rebellion, and treason to the Constitution.'—I)—Letter to J. Willis, Aug. 29, 1840.

The following patriotic outburst is from that pink of democracy, the Boston Morning Post: THE BRIGHTNESS OF THE EASTERN STAR IS RESTORED!

IS RESTORED!

THE VOTE OF MAINE IS SURE FOR POLK AND DALLAS!

Dallas!

Mother of freemen! Sister of the North!

Star of a group by liberty illumed!
How have thy sons in glory's march gone forth,
And tyrant banners to the dust re-doomed.
The shield impregnable before thy heart,
The sword victorious in thy hardy hand,
The trump, to which thy true-born children start,
The drum, whose throb is heard throughout the land,
Are virtue, truth, the call of liberty,
The democratic heart-pulse, loud and pure,
Which beats anew with ardor caught from thee,
Succeeding fields of triumph to insure.
Thy proud example is not given in vain;
Millions are on thy path, illustrious Marse!

From one of the searce of democrater:

From one of the songs of democracy: Sound the trumpet, best the drum,
We are determined to be FREE,
Shouting Polic and Dallas, come
And strike for old Democracy.
Rully, rally, rally,
Round our Hickory tree, Rally, rally, rally, Round our Hickory tree.

From another: "Tis growing fast, and will at last
Cast its shade o'er Texas;
The Whigs give up, the die is cast,
That nails our banner to the mast.
Then rally, &c.

In our ranks there's not a slave, Or one who could look tamely on, And see the British Lion wave O'er our own Oregon. Raily, &c.

The Texan hills in grandeur rise,
The Texan fields are green and fair,
But dearer than the fields and skies,
Are KINDRED HEARTS that love us there.
Raily, &c.

From another:

From another:

We now shall make a glorious fight,
As the feds will soon diskiver,
With Truth and Justice, Law and Right,
We'll row them up Salt River.
One fact the Whiggies can't mistake,
One truth they can't gainsay,
That Polk the stake is sure to take,
Upon the Voting Day.

Youro Hickory, then, our watchword be,
On mountain and in valley,
Till every friend of Liberty,
Around his name shall rally.
The Whigs may swig, or feast, or fast,
Till next November moon,
'T will only end in this at last,
Our poke will kill their coon!
So 'tis march, march, drum, drum,
Shout, shout away.

Shout, shout away, For all the folk will go for Polk, Upon the Voting Day.

From another:

They come, they come, a mighty throng, Excited by no ribald song,
But in their holy purpose strong,
To strike for Liberty. They come to break Oppression's you To give one last, decisive stroke For Union, Texan, Dallas, Polk, One blow for victory

Language is too weak to describe such hypocrisy and falsehood. How applicable are the terrible words of the prophet Isaiah to the Democratic party!—'Your hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers with iniquity; your lips have spoken LIES, your tongues have muttered perverseness.—Your feet run to evil, and you make haste to shed innocent blood; wasting and destruction are in your anocent blood; wasting and destruction are in your paths. As for your iniquities, you know them; in transgressing and LYING against the Lord, and departing away from our God, speaking oppression and revolt, conceiving and uttering from the heart words of Falsehoop.

SENTIMENTS OF HENRY CLAY.

I In a recent address, delivered before a large Whig gathering at Roxbury, the Hon. Rufus Choate aid that the opinions of Mr. Clay were well known o all-standing forth as they did like a mountain range on the table-land of an illustrious life.' Take the following, in relation to the great question of hunan liberty and equality, as specimens!

Extracts from Mr. Clay's speech on the subject of clavery, in the U. S. Senate, February 7th, 1839: slavery, in the U. S. Senate, February 7th, 1839:

'With them (the abolitionists) the right of property is nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the general government nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the State are nothing; a tivil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the over-throw of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, and regardless of all consequences. With this class, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous

comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim, are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is abolition, universal abolition, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. Their object is no longer concealed by the thinnest veil, it is avowed and proclaimed.

Utterly destitute of constitutional or other rightful power, living in totally distinct communities as alien to the communities in which the subject on which they would operate resides, so far as concerns political power over that subject, as if they lived in Asia or Africa, they nevertheless promulgate to the world their purpose to manumit forthwith, and without compensation, and without moral preparation, 3,000,000 of negro slaves, under jurisdiction altogether separate from those under which they live. I have said that the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means to the attainment of much more investage.

the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means to the attainment of much more important ends.

'And now, Mr. President, allow me to consider the several cases in which the authority of Congress is invoked by these abolition petitioners upon the subject of domestic slavery. The first relates to it as it exists in the District of Columbia. The following is the provision of the Constitution of the United States in reference to that matter:

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States.

This provision preceded, in point of time, the actual cessions which were made by the States of Ma-

ryland and Virginia. The object of that cession was to establish a seat of government for the United States, and the grant in the Constitution of exclusive legislation must be understood, and should be always interpreted, as having relation to the objects of the cession. It was with a full knowledge of this clause of the Constitution, that those two States ceded to the general government the ten mile square, constituting the District of Columbia.

In making the cession, they supposed it was to be applied, and applied solely, to the purposes of a seat of government, for which it was asked. When it was made, slavery existed in both those Commonwealths, and in the ceded territory, as it now continues to exist in all of them.

ues to exist in all of them.

Neither Maryland nor Virginia could have anticipated that, while the institution remained within their respective limits, its abolition would be attempted by Congress without their consent. Neither of them would probably have made an uncondi-tional cession, if they could have anticipated such result.'
Is it necessary, in order to render this place

is it necessary, in order to renear this place a comfortable seat of government, to abolish slavery within its limits? No one can or will advance such a proposition. The government has remained here near 40 years, without the slightest inconvenience from the presence of domestic slavery. Is it necessary to the well-being of the people of the District, that slavery should be abolished from smong them? They not only neither ask nor desire, but are almost unanimously opposed to it. To abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, while it remains Virginia and Maryland, situated as that District is -within the very hearts of these States-would expose them to great practical inconvenience and an noyance.

If it were necessary to the efficiency of this place as a seat of government, to abolish slavery—which is utterly denied—the abolition should be confined to the necessity which prompts it, that is, to the limits of the city of Washington itself. Beyond these limits, persons concerned in the government of the United States have no more to do with the inhabitants of the District, than they have with the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia, which lie beyond District.'
The first impediment (to the abolition of slavery the District.'

is the utter and absolute want of all power on the part of the general government to effect the purpose. The Constitution of the United States creates a limited government, comprising comparatively few powers, and leaving the residuary mass of political powers. in the possession of the several States. It is well own that the subject of slavery interposed one of the greatest difficulties in the formation of the Co stitution. It was happily compromised and adjusted in a spirit of harmony and patriotism. According to that compromise, no power whatever was granted to the general government in regard to domestic slavery, but that which relates to taxation, representation, and the power to restore fugitive slaves to their rightful owners. All other power with regard to the institution of slavery was retained exclusively by the States, to be exercised by them severally according to their respective views of their own peculiar interest The Constitution of the United States never could have been formed upon the principle of investing the general government with authority to abolish the institution at its pleasure. It can never be conued a single day, if the existence of such a pow

see overy portion of the human family in the enjoy-ment of it (civil liberty.) But I prefer the liberty of my own country, to that of any other people, and the iberty of my own race, to that of any The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the Uni ted States is incompatible with the safety and liber ty of the European descendants. Their slaver forms an exception, an exception resulting from stern and inexorable necessity, to the general liberty of the United States. We did not originate, no ty of the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by viocontestible powers of the State, and sub verting the Union.'

This is not all. The abolitionists strenuously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to on, sir, that I have seen with regret, grief, and as-mishment, their resolute opposition to colonization No scheme was ever presented to the acceptance of man, which, whether it be entirely practicable or not, is characterized by more unmixed humanity and benevolence than that of transporting, with their own consent, the free people of color in the United States to the land of their ancestors. It has the powerful recommendation, that whatever it does is good; and if it effects nothing, it inflicts no one evil or mischief upon any portion of our society. There is no necessary hostility between the objects of colonization and abolition. Colonization deals only with the free man of color, and that with his own free, voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to impair no power of the slave States, nor to attribute any to the general government. All its actions and all its ways and means are voluntary depending upon the blessing of Providence, which hitherto has graciously smiled upon it. And yet, benificent and harmless as colonization is, no portion of the people of the United States denounces it with so much persevering zeal, and such unmixed bitterness, as do the abolitionists.

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races. They would keep them forever pent up together within the same limits, perpetuating their animosities, and the same limits, perpetuating their animosities, and constantly endangering the peace of the community. They proclaim, indeed, that color is nothing; that the organic and characteristic differences between the two races ought to be entirely over-looked and disregarded. And elevating themselves to a sublime but impracticable philosophy, they would teach us to eradicate all the repugnance of our nature, and to take to our bosoms and our boards the black man as we do the white, on the same foo ing of equal social condition. Do they not perceive that in thus confounding all the distinctions which God himself has made, they arraign the wisdom and goodness of Providence itself? It has been His divine pleasure to make the black man black, and the white man white, and to distinguish them by other repulsive constitutional differences. It is not necessary for me to maintain, nor shall I endeavor to prove, that it was any part of His divine intention that the one race should be held in perpetual bon-dage by the other; but this I will say, that those m He has created different, and has declared, by their physical structure and color, ought to be kept asunder, should not be brought together by any pro cess whatever of unnatural amalgamation.

But if the dangers of the civil contest which I

have supposed could be avoided, separation or amalgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it were possible to effectuate the project of abolition. The possible to enectuate the project or abolition. The abolitionists oppose all colonization; and it irresistibly follows, whatever they may protest or declare, that they are in favor of amalgamation. And who are to bring about this amalgamation? I have heard of none of these ultra abolitionists furnishing in their own families or persons, examples of inter-marriage. Who is to begin it? Is it their purpose not only to create a pinching competition between black labor and white labor, but do they intend also to contaminate the industrious and laborious classes of society at the North, by a revolting admixture of the black

'I entreat that portion of my countrywomen wh have given their countenance to abolition, to reme ber that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition tions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamito

In the famous discussion in January, 1838, in th U. S. Senate, on Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, the 5th and 6th were, by the Senate, stricken out, and the following resolutions of Mr. Clay substituted:—

Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, avoid be a violation of the plied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the

And, Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States, in which it exists, would create serious alarm and in which it exists, would create surious airm and just apprehensions in the States sustaining that domestic institution; sould be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such Territory, who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves therein, because the people of any such Territory

Extracts from Mr. Clay's speech before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Mississippi case, in 1841, on the power of Congress to regulate the slave trade between the States. Remember that the states of the states o he endorsed these revolting sentiments a few days after, in his place in the Senate:

Now, suppose the trade between the States was prohibited, as the abolitionists propose.

If Mississippi can say to Virginia and Kentucky, we will not allow you to bring us slaves, we can say the same to others, and bring about absolute exclusion. The other new slave States can do the same. I ask if the purpose and object of the abolitionists is completely accomplished? I would be one of last to submit to so unauthorized an est. But I completely accomplished? I would be one of the last to submit to so unauthorized an act. But I invoke the PROTECTION of the government of the United States to the commerce in ANY SPECIES OF PROPERTY AUTHORISED BY THE STATES TO BE HELD AS SUCH.

As a citizen of a slaveholding State, I am con-cerned to maintain the exclusive power of Congress to regulate the commerce in slaves among the several States—as a power that is purely CONSER-VATIVE, and not destructive. It is a point in which all the northern slaveholding States are deeply interested. Suppose Virginia, or Tennessee, slaveholding States, should pass a law that no slaves from Maryland should be allowed to pass through that State-can Congress not interfere to open the way? Take now the case put by the learned counway? Take now the case put by the learned counsel on the other side. The most convenient route
from Washington city to the slave regions bordering on the Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers, is
through Washington, Pennsylvania. If Pennsylvania, on the pretext that she is a free State, and cannot tolerate slavery on her soil, should obstruct the
free transit of slaves over the National Road, and
undertake to set them all free on their journey, is it
not most important to the slaveholding States and
to the Union itself, that Congress should have the
power to provide that slaves may be held and pass is
transitu through Pennsylvania, in spite of any local transitu through Pennsylvania, in spite of any local regulation against it? Such a power in Congress is essential to the welfare of the northern slaveholding

essential to the wellare of the normera savenoiding States.

Surely, the power of the general government over THE SLAVE TRADE within the limits I have stated, is complete and universally conceded, and THIS GOVERN-MENT IS BOUND TO PROTECT IT!! And no doubt the time will come when every slavehold-ing State will wish and invoke the authority and power of the general government for this purpose.'

'It is not true, and I REJOICE that it is NOT TRUE, that either of the two great parties in this country has any DESIGN OR AIM AT ABOLITION. I should DEEPLY LAMENT it, if it were true.' [Speech in the Senate of the U. States, Feb. 7, 1839.

But if I had been then, or were now a citizen of any of the planting States, I should have opposed any of the planting States, I should have opposed any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradulate ascendency of the black race, or of a civil contest, which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other. Speech in Senate, 1839.

I know there is a visionary dogma, which holds.

We WHIGS HERE SAY TEXAS TOO, but want to do the thing which is right about it; and it will not be four years before the Democrats in our State will thank us for just holding them back on this favorite hobby, and permitting them to walk into that land of georgia between two lights, as many of them have done.

We are all heart and soul for Henry Clay—the

that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell long on this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years have sanctioned and nctified negro slaves as proberty .- Ib.

I would suffer the tartures of the inquisition, before I would sign a bill having for its object the ab-olition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in manuer give countenance to the project.' tement to H. A. Wise, see Madisonian, April 17,

'I will not make a single remark on an unfortnnate and delicate subject, [that of slavery.] At the commencement of the session, that subject was beore us, and I now repeat what I then declared, that, fore us, and I now repeat what I then declared, that, if there should be an attack from any quarter on that great domestic institution of our section of the country, the senator from South Carolina would never be found in front of me defending our rights. Speech in Senate, Jan. 28, 1838.

When Mr. Clay had finished, Mr. Camoun to and complimented him highly on the noble stand he had taken; he felt persuaded that abolition was at than had passed one of our greatest dantity. If the people of Texas chose than WAI When Mr. Clay had finished, Mr. Calhoun rose an end; that we had passed one of our greatest dangers, and nobly passed it. [Cor. of N. Y. Cou. and Enq., Feb. 7, 1839.

'Discussion implies deliberation, deliberation is preliminary to action. The people of the North have no right to act upon the subject of southern slavery, and therefore THEY HAVE NO RIGHT TO DELIBERATE-NO RIGHT TO DISCUSS.' [Clay's the White party says:

be any one who doubts, or desires to obtain further ond, Indiana. [Clay's speech at Raleigh, April 13th, 1844.

To Mr. Mendenhall he said—and Mr. M. was at per in Maryland, thus persuasively addresses friends of Texas: To Mr. Mendenhall he said—and Mr. Al. was at home, too, in his own State, while Mr. Clay was away out of Kentucky—'GO BOME AND MIND YOUR away out of Kentucky—'GO BOME AND SLEEK.'

'If those who really desire the annexation of Texas would consider the subject fairly, they would be the chances in favor of a safe and

'In my speech addressed to the Senate of the United States, and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mr. Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely, explicitly, avowed my sentiments and opinions on the subjects of the institutions of slavery and abolition. I adhere to them, without any reservation. I have neither entertained, of any other event.' nor expressed publicly nor privately, any others. And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have

interests of our country.'-Ibid.

Mass Convention of Whigs which met at Lexing-ton, Missouri, a short time since. In his letter of reply to the invitation, he says:

'I rejoice in the prospects of the deliverance o the State of Missouri from the voke of Loco-Focoism, of which I receive a flattering account from all quarters. Next to Virginia, which gave me birth, quarters. Next to Virginia, which gave me birth, and to Kentucky, which adopted and cherished and honored me, there is no State in the Union which I number of the National Intelligencer, says—'The number of the National In

Far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it, without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms. I do not think that the subject of slavery ought to affect the question one way or the other. Whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States,

ryland and Virginia. The object of that cession was to establish a seat of government for the United was to establish a seat of government for the United states, and the grant in the Constitution of exclusive legislation must be understood, and should be salways interpreted, as having relation to the objects always interpreted, as having relation to the objects of the cession. It is destined to become exclusively will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.'

In a letter to a gentleman in Tuscalousa, Mr. Clay

'In Kentucky, the Texas question will do the whig cause no prejudice. I am glad to perceive in the proceedings of the Clay club of Tuscaloosa, a similar belief expressed as to Alabama.'

There is a significance in this passage, which There is a significance to this passage, which is well worthy of attention, Why will the Texas question do the whig cause in Kentucky no prejudice? Because Mr. Clay's friends and Mr. Clay himself, profess, there, to go for annexation as soon as it can be effected. Why this indirect endorsement of the proceedings of the Club at Tuscalousa? Because one of the resolutions which passed unanimously, WARMLY ADVOCATED ANNEXATION, and expressed confidence in Mr. Clay's willingness and ability to WARMLY ADVOCATED ANNEXATION, and expressed confidence in Mr. Clay's willingness and ability to bring it about. Mr. Clay would hardly have alluded to those proceedings, if it had not been that he wanted the people of Alabama to understand that he concurred with the Tuscaloosa club in its views of annexation, and pledged himself to justify its opinion of him in regard to that subject.

This is the latest specimen of castigating his satanic majesty about the base of a tree that has come to our knowledge. The operation appears withal to have been very effectually as it was very ingeniously performed. [Daily Mercantile Courier.

From Junius Tract No. 9:

'Mr. Clay's position on the Annexation Question LEAVES IT PRECISELY WHERE IT WAS. HE OPENS AND SHUTS NO DOOR on THIS QUESTION, nor does he put his little finger to one.'

In the same Tract, Junius sifts into the mind o the reader a pretty strong intimation of what that fu-ture decision will be, but artfully throws it out as only his individual opinion. He says of the Union: 'We do not say that it cannot, or ought not to be,

AT A PROPER TIME, enlarged by the annexation of Texas. Personally, we have been, and STILL ARE disposed to think FAVORABLY of such an acquisi tion, if it can be made harmoniously, and without prejudice to the social, commercial, or political interests of the Union.'

A Madison, Geo, correspondent of the New-York Herald, under date of the 1st inst. gives a most en-thusiastic description of a Whig Mass meeting in that place on the 30th ult, which was addressed by Mr. Preston and Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina. This Georgian saith:

'The Democrats are tetociously exflunctified in this region, having no capital to work upon but Tex-as, Texas, Texas, the immediate annexation of Tex-as! WE WHIGS HERE SAY TEXAS TOO,

'I know there is a visionary dogma which holds at negro slaves cannot be the subject of property, shall not dwell long on this speculative abstraction to the one I have just narrated to you.'

The New-York Republic, a 'Native American paper, and a zealous advocate of Texas annexation has hoisted the Clay flag. Can any one tell us why many of the zealous friends of annexation are equally zealous for the elevation of the slaveholder of Ashland? At the Mass Whig Convention at Spring field, Mass. on the 9th, a banner was borne in pro-cession with this motto: '.Vot wholly opposed to an-nexation, if it can be accomplished with credit and

A Whig writes in the Charleston Courier, that he sees no reason for holding meetings, in Charleston in favor of immediate annexation, 'for Mr. Clay and will disappear.'

The New-York Courier and Enquirer, the leading

now, rather than WAIT TWO YEARS FOR ADMISSION to the United States, they are

'We don't so much object to the thing itself, as 'He urged the importance of keeping the aboli-tionists separate and distinct from all other classes, complished.'

unmixed with the rest of the community, without the general sympathy, and exposed to the overwhelming power of the united opinion of all who desire the peace, harmony and union of our confederacy.' [Clay's speech on Calhoun's resolutions, 1838.

'On the subject of abolition, I am persuaded it is not necessary to say one word to this enlightened assemblage. My opinion was fully expressed in the Senate of the United States a few years ago, and the expression of it was one of the assigned causes of my not receiving the nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in December, 1839. But, if there have now any long doubts, or desires to obtain further.

Such is the construction which unbiassed con ne any one who doubts, or degrees to obtain further mon sense will always put upon it. The letter, unate question, I refer him to Mr. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Indiana. [Clay's speech at Raleigh]

The Baltimore American, the principal whig pa

'In my speech addressed to the Senate of the

The Louisville Journal is Mr. Clay's leading or interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.' [Clay's letter to Wickliffe, Sept. 2, Spirit of Liberty says, that on the 25th July last, just 1844. before the Kentucky election, there was issued from the office of the Louisville Journal an axtra number So far from the success of the whig cause having any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquillizing and harmonizing all parts of the Union, and in given the States, containing a speech of Humphrey Marshall, the friend of Mr. Clay, and who is already spoken of as a member of his cabinet, in case of his ing confidence, strength and security to all the great election. The following is an extract from the speech:

'It was in this very chamber, Senator Hol mea, of Maine, presiding in a committee of the Senate, and I in a committee of twenty-four of the House of Representatives, on a Sabbath day, that the terms were adjusted by which the Missouri compromise was effected! [Clay's Tariff speech, Feb. 25, 1833.

Mr. Clay was invited to be present at the great Mass Convention of Whigs which met at Lexing-Mass Convention of Whigs Whigh Mass Convention of Whigh Mass Convention of Whigs Whigh Mass Convention of Whigh Whigh Mass Convention of Whigh Whigh Mass Convention of Whigh Whigh Mass Con that I regard annexation as more certain, speedy sure, on just and honorable terms, under the au spices of Mr. Clay, than under the guidance of hi miserable competitor.'

A letter from New-Orleans, published in a late

The great Whig convention at Murfreesboro The great Whig convention at Mutreesboro,
Tenn. recolved unanimously, that they were in favor of the annexation of Texas, and that they had
confidence in Mr. Clay's management of the question, agreeably to their views and interest.
The Clay Club at the seat of government, Alaba-

S. S. Prentiss, the great Whig orator of Mississippi, in a recent letter to repel the charge that he
had abandoned the Whigs, repels with great indignation the idea that those who support Mr. Clay are
unfavorable to southern institutions, and opposed

The Nashville Whig says of the annexation ques

tion in Tennesse—

'The sober second thought of the people has caused thousands to contemplate it in a different aspect from that in which it was at first presented. Immediate annexation is not considered so important a matter that it should absorb every thing else. A majority of the people are in favor of it at a proper time,' but they are willing to abide that time.'

stated, of avoiding any exposure of myself to ridi-cule, I CANNOT RECONCILE IT TO MY SENSE OF PROPRIETY TO MAKE A DEC-LARATION ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.'—

As early as 1796, John Randolph said, that ' unless the policy of the government was altered, slavery must cease.' Southern slaveholders saw that new markets were necessary to enhance the value of slaves. In 1819, the first opportunity was afforded for extending the market; a bill was pending for organizing a government for the territory of Arkan-

The following notice of the proceedings is from Niles's Register, vol. 16, pages 94 5: Thursday, Feb. 16 .- Mr. Taylor moved to amend

inserting the following:
'That the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude be prohibited, except for the punt of crimes, whereof the party shall be And that all children born within said State, after

the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free at the age of twenty-five years.' The question on the motion was divided, and the first clause, ending with the word convicted, was negatived—Ayes 70, Noes 71.

The question was then taken on the second clause, nd decided affirmatively—Ayes 75, Nays 73.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved a recon-

sideration, which was negatived-Ayes 77, Noes 79. February 19.—Mr. Robertson, of Ky., moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the clause providing that children born after the admission of Arkansas into the Union should be free after the age of 25 years. And the question being taken, the vote was Ayes 88, Noes 88.

The casting vote was thus in the hands of the Speaker, Henry Clay, and he voted Aye, thus reversing the decision of the preceding day, and PER-Clay's vocation! PETUATING SLAVERY IN ARKANSAS.

In 1842, Capt. Postlewaite, of Lexington, a negr catcher, went to Ohio for the purpose of recapturing, and re-enslaving the white fugitives, Lewis and Milton Clark, the sons of a man who fought at Busker Hill; and he actually succeeded in seizing Milton Clark, under circumstances showing great brutality in the man-hunter. This man was amply provided with documents to assist him in his enterprise, and among them was a letter of introduction and strong recommendation from Henry Clay. While C. was in his custody, Postlewaite said he was going to carry him to Lexington to have him burnt at the stake. Think of this when you hear or see the Clarks; let it remind you of Henry Clay as the patron of slave-

Letter of G. W. Weissinger, editor of the Louis-ville Journal, to J. B. Clark, of Cahawba, Alabama, dated July 6, 1838, and published in the Salem Free Press. July 21, 1838 :- It is well known here that Mr. Clay is warmly opposed to a convention. While the convention law was under discussion in the legislature, letters were received from him remonstra-ting against the passage of the law. The object of evention was with express reference abolition of slavery in Kentucky.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer. Who is a Safe Ruler?

The great fundamental pogma of the Abolitionists, on which they build all their vile arguments, is, that negroes, being human beings, cannot be held as property. It is on this they rely to sustain them-selves when charged with seeking to rob the South by an unjustifiable and criminal intermeddling with an institution that does not concern them. Grant them this, and they are victorious; deny it, and their whole infamous scheme falls to the gro

In the long catalogue of mean and malicious charges which have been manufactured in the desperation of unprincipled party leaders, the one of favoring the views of the fanatics of the North against Mr. Clay, stands pre-eminent in falsehood and malignity. A life devoted to the preservation of all the institutions of the country, apent in a slaveholding State, and identified with slavery itself, has not been sufficient to shield him from attacks which seen sufficient to shield him from attacks which as our enemy, what inducement have any of the leading statesmen of the age to stand up in defence of us? Is he not a slaveholder? Does he not reside in a slaveholding State? Has he not met with a fearless heart and buttled with the monster whenever and wherever he has fallen in his way? Has he not saved the institution and the Union too, when other brave hearts quailed and shrunk back from the lignity. A life devoted to the preservation of all the other brave hearts quailed and shrunk back from the And is he not the man now that he has al-

abandon us on this fearful subject.

We have remarked above, that the abolitionists predicate all their movements, and base all their tensions, upon the dogma that negroes can held as property. Now, what is the opinion of Mr. Clay on this subject? In his great speech delivered in the Senate in 1839, the greatest that was ever delivered on the subject of slavery in that Hall or any-where else, which was regarded then, and will be through all time regarded, as the Gibraltar behind which the South may stand in peace and security, he uses the following emphatic and conclusive lan-

'I know that there is a visionary dogma, which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell long upon this speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property '—&c. &c.

It was for the utterance of such a sentiment, the It was for the ulterance of such a sentiment, the presses of the Abolition party rejoiced at his defeat when Harrison was nominated. It was for the maintenance of the rights of the South, that these presses and their supporters have followed him with a spirit of vindictive and persevering malice, scarcely inferior to that of the Southern democracy. It is because he is a slaveholder, and has on every fit occasion stood up the fearless defender of the institution of slavery, that these presses and the ultra-abolitionists are now denouncing him as a dealer in human flesh, and an enemy to human freedom.

Another short extract from the speech alluded to, may satisfy the most incredulous as to Mr. Clay's paper.)

Another short extract from the speech alluded to, may satisfy the most incredulous as to Mr. Clay's opinion of the want of all power in Congress to interfere with the subject. He is a man who never has concealed any of his views on the great questions, which from time to time have presented them selves. The States have the whole and sole power over the subject of slavery, and so he says in the following view of the Constitution:

'The convention wisely left to the several States'

Another short extract from the speech alluded to, of a saint.'—Ml. Vernon Ranner—(a Democratic paper.)

If there is any 'sight' more 'beautiful,' it is to see a DEMOCRAT worshipping at the feet of James K. Polk, a SLAVEHOLDER AND SLAVE-TRADER. This looks consistent, very. And it may be very honest too; but still, one is mighty apt to suspect that the man who is guilty of this honest consistency, is a rogue at heart, disguised in the stolen habit of a Democrat.—Cin. Herald.

er not necessary to the plan of union which it de-vised, and as one with which the General Govern-ment could not be invested, without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand?

Is he tinctured, then, with the doctrines of the Abolitionists? Is he an unsafe man to put at the head of the Government? No! His is the policy of peace and union—his is the arm of strength to guard, protect, and defend the interests, the perity and unity of all and every part. Res history, reflect on his course, and decide.

Having a great desire to see the imported 'cattle' on Henry Clay's plantation, I went thither. On approaching the house, I saw a colored man, to whom I said, 'Where wert thou raised?' In Washington.' Did Henry Clay buy thee there?' 'Yes.' Wilt challenged, he would ever fight another duel. The great Ashland slaveholder tells them he 'he cannot reconcile it to his sense of duty to answer their question one way or the other?'

There's a pretty candidate for you! An old man of 67 years, with one foot in the grave and the other on the Presidential race-course, 'cannot reconcile it to his sense of duty' to inform his countrymen whether he will undertake to perpetrate another deliberate murder or not!

A delightful candidate for profession Color of the control of the to his sense of duty? to inform his countrymen whether he will undertake to perpetrate another deliberate another or not? woman at work with a needle. I asked, 'How old art thou?' 'A big fifty,' 'How old is that?' 'Near sixty.' 'How many children hast thou?' 'Fifteen or sixteen.' 'Where are they?' 'Colored folks to vote for! How do you line him. Deacon? and don't know where their children is; they are sent all over the country.' 'Where wert thou raised?' A delightful candidate for professing Christians to vote for! How do you like him. Deacon? and you, Elder? Come, speak out!—Herkimer Journal.

If challenged to fight a duel, will you refuse?

As I cannot foresee all the contingencies?

As I cannot foresee all the contingencies of the contingencies on the contingencies of the contingencies of the contingencies on the contingencies of t 'source of wealth' lives was neither as good nor as well floored as my stable. Several slaves were picking fruit in the orchard. I asked one of the young men whether they were taught to read on the plantation, and he answered, No. I found the overseer of the cattle with a short-handled, stout whip, which he had broken. He said that it answered. which he had broken. He said that it answered both for a riding-whip and occasion the slaves.

Mr. Fuller is a highly esteemed member of he Society of Friends, and well known as a philanthropist on both sides of the Atlantic.

Now read the following landatory verses on the tyrant Clay, selected from sundry Whig songs, and mark the brazen effrontery and unmitigated profligacy of the party, whose idol candidate he is:

Lo, Ashland! by the cottage hearths, By hill and dell and sacred fane,

Untrampled by a king of Earth's,
Untrammelled by a tyrant's chain,
What thousand thousand leaping hearts
Breathe up a high and holy name—
The 1001 of our vales and marts, The chosen and the chief of fame

Henry Clay has fifty slaves at Ashland, and yet it untrammelled by a tyrant's chain'

'Tis thirty long years of hopes and fears, Since officesion conceived the plan To plant in our soil white slaves of toil, And make a machine of man. And make a MACHINE OF MAN.
One there was, whose heart took the laborers'
Throughout all the dreary time,
'Twas the patriot Clay—his locks are grey,
But the laurel wreath-hides their rime.

To make 'a machine' of a negro, and BLACK slaves of toil,' is well enough-for

Again: When the last hope for Freedom hath departed,
And sinks the flame-bright spirit of the free;
When all the stars that into light have started,
And kindled on our banner cease to be;
When fails the firmness of the fervent-hearted—
Then, Harry! we shall cease to strike for thee!

Great, glorious HARRY! when this land has taken Its last sad parting with fair Liberty; When our firm mountains from their base are shaker

And our bright streams have ceased to wander free

He stands erect! the brave, THE FREE, THE CHAMPION BLEST OF LIBERTY! Should threatening clouds our sky o'en Still will the brave one stem the blast;

Still onward press without delay, And win the goal shall HERRY CLAY. Our hopes are bright, our prospect fair,
And our hearts are bounding full and free;
Our flowing songs shall fill the air,
In praise of Clay and Libsrty.

His name, on History's brightest page, With honored men shall ever shine; Shall fire our youth, shall charm our age, And live through all the years of time!

Too long have freemen worn the chains that tyrants round them bound:
Too long have Truth and Liberty been trampled to

the ground: ong has Treachery held the sent, that Ho Too long has ehould have filled:
Reform, the People long have sought—Reform at length have willed,
With the fine true-hearted gentleman,
The Farmer of Ashland! should have filled :

Worshipping genius, I had long desired To meet this modern Cicero; and when My glances sought the glimpse my heart required, A more than mortal grandeur awed me then;

A more than mortal grandour awed me the For, as he trod, Though but a man among his fellow-men, He looked A GOD!

Such horrible hypocrisy and impiety as are exhibited by the two great political parties in the country

PATRIOTIC WHIG SENTIMENTS

ways been, ready to sacrifice himself to preserve the Constitution, and all the rights secured to the South under its embracing and protecting provisions? Answer us, you fire-cate is of the South, who have done but little else in deferice of slavery, save loud boasting and empty gasconading. Henry Clay has borne the brunt of the fight, when the battla was most fearful, and the victory most important to our peace and salvation. It is rather too late in life for him to abandon us on this fearful subject.

PATRIOTIC WHIG SENTIMENTS.

We have a beautiful compliment to the northern Whigs, who are said to be all abolitionists, in a letter from Judge Porter, of Alabama, which we find in the Troy Whig of August 29, headed 'A patriotic letter,' and which, it is said by the Whig, 'comends itself to the head of every patriot by its noble centiments.' In speaking of his respect for the people of the North, we find the following among the 'NOBLE SENTIMENTS' which have so enraptured the Whigs.' the Whig:

'I have no fear of a people who exhibit such pure morality, such extensive social improvement such high intellectual powers: and I am confident they would as readily rush to our support in case of domestic violence, as our own people. As for the few who express themselves opposed to our domestic matters, they are too inconsiderable to be thought of. The generous patriotism of the North will crush them, without the interference of the South.'

. We have acquired liberty of speech at last, and

s for the utterance of such a sentiment, the of the Abolition party rejoiced at his defeat strison was nominated. It was for the succe of the rights of the South that the control of the rights of the South that the control of the rights of the South that the control of the rights of the South that the control of the rights of the South that the control of the rights of the South that the control of the rights of the South that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control of the rights of the south that the control

'Our Union is Perfect.'

The Savannah Republican, Whig press, keep the following constantly before its readers as not toes to govern them in the election. At the Norther readers of the Whig prints are not permitted see such things:

'The liberty of the descendants of Africa in 'The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and in erty of the European descendants. Their liberty, if were possible, could be established only by violating the incontestible powers of the States, and salvering the Union.' H. Clay.

'I would suffer the tortures of an inquisition olition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any manner give countenance to the project. — Results in 1841.

I am not an abolitionist, and never have be-Slavery in the States is a domestic concern that Congress has not the right or power to interfere with in its legislation.—Frelinghayers.

Ma. FraeLinghuysen.—In speaking of Mr. Fraelinghuysen, the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Judge Berrien said:

Shall I tell you how he was nominated? No Shall I tell you how he was nominated? New York claimed him as a resident—the gallant State of New Jersey claimed him as a native of her soli-the southern Whigs stepped in to make up the matte AND WE CLAIMED HIM AS OUR OWN? THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN TEXAS. We for

the slave question the principal topic of conversition among the good citizens of Galveston [Texas.] Mar of the latter maintained, that individuals have of the latter maintained, that individuals have no right to interfere with their lawful property, and were so indignant with the abolitionists, that the banished the principal philanthropiat from the mainland, and there turned adrift, to preach the mainland, and there turned adrift, to preach it is abolitioned by the mainland, and there turned adrift, to preach it is a believed and prairies. the inhabitants of the woods and prairies. One of their own most respected townsmen did ne escape their wrath. This person having declare himself opposed to the abolition of slavery, but si himself opposed to the abolition of slavery, but still inclined to hear arguments pro and con, was ordered to be silent on the subject. He replied, that his was a free country, where every one had a right to express his opinions. This right apparently was not acknowledged, for he was put into a boat and each to the mainland. Strange occurrence in a country calling itself free!—Mrs. Houston's Yacht Voyage to Texas.

Democracy and Texas.

The history of the United States, covered all over as it is with humiliating instances of dough-face servility on the part of the North, to the arrogande mands of the slaveholders of the South, affords a parallel to the humiliating position in which the leaders of the Dem. party in Massechusetts are placed by their acquiescence in the doings, and apport of the nomination of the Baltimore convention It is well known to our readers, that the Massachu setts Legislature has for two successive session passed strong resolves against that nefarious an most dishonest scheme of the slaveocracy, the ar most dishonest scheme of the slaveocracy, the annexation of Texas. The Democrats in the Legislature, in common with the whole people of the Sate, were nearly unanimous for these resolves. Those of the session before last were passed when the Democrats had the control of every department of the State government, and the power to pass such acts as they chose, and to defeat any not suited to their taste, which might be proposed by their opponents in the Legislature. ponents in the Legislature.
At that session, the following Resolves were pas-

RESOLVES AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS Resolved, That under no circumstance whater can the people of Massachusetts regard the proper sition to admit Texas into the Union, in any other light than as dangerous to its continuance in peace in prosperity, and in the enjoyment of those bless ings which it is the object of a free government i

sed, and became clothed with the full senction of State authority, by the signature of Marcus Mor-

Resolved, That the Senators and Repreof Massachusetts, in the Congress of the United
States, be requested to spare no exertions to oppose,
and if possible prevent, the adoption of the proposition referred to.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be

requested to transmit one copy of these resolutions to the executive of each of the United States, and a like copy to each Senator and Representative i

The last session of the legislature passed the fo lowing resolves, 98 Democrats voting for, and 18 against them in the House, while in the Senate every Democrat but one voted in their favor. 'Resolved, That the power to unite an indep

dent foreign State with the United States is no among the powers delegated to the general Government by the Constitution of the United States. Resolved, That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the compact between the People of the United States according to the plain me and intent in which it was understood and acceed to by them, is sincerely anxious for its preserval -but that it is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth; that the project of the Annexation of Texas, unless arrested on the threshold, may tend to drive these States into a dissolution of the Union, and will furnish new calumnies against Republican Governments, by exposing the gross contradiction of a people professing to be free, and yet seeking to extend and perpetuate the subjection

Carolina has lately been held at Charleston. The pith of the resolutions may be found in the following extract, by which it appears Mr. Polk is claimed as a Southern man, for Free Trade, and an enemy to the Protestive Policy. to the Protective Policy:

of their slaves.'- Essex Transcript.

By the election of James K. Polk, and the de feat of Henry Clay, a substantial victory gained for the Constitution—the Presidential er and influence will be in the hands of a So man-a friend of Free Trade, and identified with a and our institutions, and an enemy of the Protective Policy and abolitionism—and we ought not, by any action of our State, to embarrass or lessen the chances of his election, in which much may be gained; or cause his defeat, whereby so much mat be lost, and by which we shall draw on ourselves the blame of our friends in other States, change their kind feeling into coldness, perhaps res and hostility, by unnecessarily weakening and en-barrassing them, and thus increasing the numbers and spirits of our enemies, and add to our difficul-ties in obtaining justice.

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer says:

· It is evident that after the lapse of a few mo years, the southern States will be the only portion of the civilized world where slavery will exist. The attacks of all the rest will be directed against the In what will their security consist, but in their own strength? They should have all the elements of powerful and extensive empire. The Gulf of Mexical Property their interest principally lies should be co, where their interest principally lies, should be particularly guarded: above all, they should prevent Texas becoming a non-staveholding State, or fall under the control or influence of a government shich is hostile to their institutions. The slaveholding interest should be powerful enough to protect it

Ritchie and his sons are said to be large holders of Texas land serip: and it is well known, immediately after the letter of Mr. Van Buren on Texas, Mr. Ritchie, who had before been one of his strongest supporters, came out against his nomination.

Slaveholders certainly know what they want Texas for. The gentingness of the extract above, are in

as for. The sentiments of the extract above, are keeping with the documents accompanying the treative of Mr. Tyler. The project of acquiring Texas, is a scheme to strengthen the slaveholding interest, and to accomplish it, national honor, the faith of treaties, and war, are to be disregarded as mison questions! Are northern freezeen prepared for such questions! Are northern freemen prepared for such a sacrifice for such an object? Are not northern Democrats, ashamed of such allies, and of a candidate dictated to them by such Democrats?—Liberty

for Governor, by the Democrats of Massochusetts.

Mr. B. was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Mr. Polk, and consented to the political mirder of Mr. Van Buren. Though an able man, he is subservient, in the highest degree, to the southern task master. He wears the slavery collar.—Spiril of Liberty. Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has been not

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THELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

PHIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1844. Genit Smith's Constitutional Argument.

No. III. South positively asserts, in regard to the Amer Slavery Society, what I as positively deny, pertainly now in the hands of the non-reand does certainly now take its tone from What evidence does he adduce in support of None-not a particle! I challenge gaute a single resolution, or from a single docupled by the Society, in proof that it has in a single instance, the doctrines of non-That among its members are those who ose doctrines as divine, and that among its e some prominent non-resistants, is true ; re are those who reject non-resistance as So, also, there are persons of almost every religious and political opinion. But the Soand faithful to its specific trust; it has unto assail nothing but what it honestly reyo-slavery; it has sanctioned no other movean its own; it leaves all 'extraneous' matters essed and settled elsewhere, and its memto act, in all such cases, on their individual sibility. Is it for an invidious purpose that he in misrepresenting its character and design most determined foe of non-resistance, o old anti-slavery organization, exhibit more zeal being it as an odious badge on the Parent Anti-G. Whittier? If he chooses to be a false or against the Society, I am determined to hold to the issue he has made, before the whole counwill not affect ignorance of the ground on which

ulds his 'non-resistance' charge. The Society is that the U.S. Constitution is a pro-slavery in nent; hence, as no true abolitionist can be in faof slavery, or awear to give succor to it in any gency, or for any purpose, no alternative is left needs of emancipation but to disclaim allegiance Constitution, and withdraw from the governat. If the premises are sound, the conclusions are sistible-Liberty party men themselves being witses; for they require immediate withdrawal from Whig and Democratic parties, solely because these entrolled by a slaveholding oligarchy. But, to ad this constitutional application of their own prins, they are driven to the desperate necessity to that the Constitution is an anti-slavery instruand and in none of its provisions pro-slavery! This the position of Mr. Smith. He dissents from the essentertained of that instrument by the American 1.8. Society, and on that ground very complacently me that he has demonstrated it to be a Non-Re-

shall say no more on this part of Mr. S's constinal argument,' but briefly examine his other go against the American Society, namely, that 'it anon us to agitate, agitate, for the separation of forthern from the Southern States. Here, again, in an error. The appeal of the Society is not a raphical one, but is addressed to every individual refesses to abhor slavery, wherever he resides e American soil; first of all, to those claiming to mber the slave as being bound with him; to the eatious and upright; to THE PEOPLE, of on the slave-owners constitute an insignificant ion. It has nothing sectional in its spirit or deany further than that one portion of the country wing to a difference in the moral and intellectual tion of the inhabitants. It is based on the prine, that it is inhuman to support an instrument, in etaity of slavery-even though that instrument ides for its own amendment; for he who will do is an immoral sense, that good may come-who pro tempore, lie to advance the truth, or commit y to aid the cause of purity, or support slavery romote liberty—is an unprincipled man, and claims right to act on a maxim which has already deluged arth with blood, and filled it with misery and

twhat if it were true that the Society calls fo separation of the Northern from the Southern -would this be either absurd or criminal?but THE PEOPLE, these 'States' are mere abons. Is it bad counsel to say to THE PEOPLE OF NORTH- Repudiate your religious and political nee with the South; refuse any longer to guard slave system, and to protect the slave-masters; NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!'-Mr. Smith grieve to see them brought to this point of moral duty-and can they come to it too mly? Strangely enough, he asks- Why should my, as the non-resistants (!) say it should, separate North from the South?' I answer by asking ther question-Why should it not? Can the North connexion with slavery, and be innocent it not aided and abetted that bloody system long ugh? Will it be injurious to it to come out and parate from the unclean thing? Has its prospertot been mightily trammelled-has it not lost its hood, its reverence for liberty and justice, its fear God and regard for man-have not all its rights been an down-in consequence of being the partner and of slavery? Let the time past suffice for it to s worked the will of the despotic South, and let it teeforth unfurl the banner of FREEDOM and INDE

But, Mr. Smith inquires, with exquisite simplicishy should Northern slaveholders disdain contion with Southern slaveholders? Why should tall kettle black?" As if this were the arguand of the American Anti-Slavery Society ! As if were demanded or expected that slaveholders should trate from slaveholders, on account of slavehold-As if the not would have any occasion to reth the kettle on account of its color! Here Mr. sh has mistaken a windmill for a giant, and in his il upon it, as in the case of his predecessor, the ght of La Mancha, he has rendered himself ridicu-

Why should sinners be called to repentance! Why d that portion of the country which is assumed the guiltiest, be the first urged to undo the heardens, and let the oppressed go free! Why d Northern slaveholders' cease to forge the and wield the lash ! Why should one portion people turn from their evil ways, before all are ed to do so! Why should those who are in on come out of it! These are the sage inqui spounded by Mr. Smith, as objections to the NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS! s this ductrine obviously and necessarily im

llands with no stain of blood on them; heads stened in regard to the enormity of making a being a mere chattel personal; hearts kindling the fire of liberty! It implies to the guilty, that me for reformation has come; to the repentant, course marked out is one of restitution and to the reformed, that the best way to atone for is, for the future, never again to strike hand? dual conviction and conversion-then a growth bers-then aggregation-then the success of evolution—then the overthrow of slavery—then astitution of a truly free, just and righteous gov-

the present, it implies something moreach and persecution to those who shall dare to adate it; that the cowardly, the unbelieving, the ical, will raise the cry of sedition and treason any professed abolitionists will exclaim, 'This saying-who can hear it?' and walk no Ber with the true-hearted. Nevertheless, it is by dual martyrdom that the redemption of the

world is to be wrought out; and happy are all they | Slavery Convention, in the Mailboro' Chapel, and

from this 'agitation,' (for he quotes that phrase as in- the platform, and ranted away against the Convention vidiously, in this connexion, as do the tory journals as an infidel body, seeking to destroy the church and of England against O'Connell and Irish Repeal,) will be its tendency to create and foster the delusion, that, in the matter of slavery, the North is guiltless, and tirade, he seized his hat, and harried as for his life has nothing to do but to get out of the bad company into which her innocence has been drawn.' Therefore- hurrab! for a union with slaveholders! Now this, it seems to me, is a most extraordinary fallacy in orous defender of the faith behaved precisely in the the reasoning of Mr. Smith-so extraordinary that I same manner at the Social Reorganization Conventionary lat it. The conclusion to which I arrive, from the same premises, is directly the reverse. To call cretion is the better part of value, and that upon the North to have no alliance with alayeholders, what is it but to charge her with being accessary to all the crimes and horrors of the slave system? Is But that day did not happen to be either of the two that the way to delude her into the notion, that she is innocent? Does she not know that she is verily chose to remain dumb, if present—and I understood guilty? Why, if she were not 'in bad company,' he was present in the afternoon of Saturday. With there would be no sense in calling upon her to get such bitter feelings as he cherishes toward the aboliout of it! And if she be in such company, onconscious of her real position, and therefore not intentionally guilty, does Mr. Smith object to her being enlightened on that point, and extricated from such such a desceration, and not have perilled his bread guilty companionship? Such cannot be his meaning; and butter, (for he had just been settled,) he would hut such is his language, I think, fairly interpreted. have done so, in all probability. Efforts were made to have the house closed against us; but, in consemain so as long as the South persists in her iniquity; quence of two or three spirited individuals,—mem-otherwise, if she should repent, and then tern reprov-er, it would be 'pot calling the kettle black.' I am company; and when she does so, I shall leave her to prove that she was in it quite innecently, if she can; but, until the arrival of that period, I shall put the brand of oppression on her brow, and warn ker, it implies? the brand of oppression on her brow, and warn i.er, it implies?

ne well as all her associates, to flee from the wrath to The anti-slavery women of Milford, Hopedale, and

tion of the existing American Union is not addressed to the people of Massachusetts, or of New-England, in thropy,—for the benefit of the cause. Many neat, one particular, nor exclusively to the non-slaveholding ful and ornamental articles were exhibited for sale, States, but to all the people, SLAYEMOLDERS inclu-ded—to the whole country. It is a simple declaration, that liberty and slavery cannot coalesce or exist under the same government; that tyrants, and the enemies during the interim of the meetings, were devoted to of tyranny, can never walk together on amicable and this purpose; and yet the sum realized was upwards of a piratical character; that liberty should be pro-claimed to all who are sighing in bondage. 'He that bath ears to hear, let him hear.'

finding my answer also in the words of another, (Mr. rejection of the gospel itself, he, in true apostolic Gurley,) reply—'I go with the South.' If I must go style, not waiting to confer with flesh and blood,

guilty-and that is the South."

at Milford, in this State, on Saturday and Sunday, the ward. Our resolutions were adopted by an almost 14th and 15th ultimo. For several days previous, there had been strong premonitory symptoms of an Edmund Quincy, W. L. Garrison, Cyrus M. Bur approaching storm; but, happily, the weather proved to be as clear and brilliant as the most fastidious Kelley, and —— Trumbull of Upton, (the two lass could desire. On Friday afternoon, I took the cars spoke in defence of the Constitution,) were among for Framingham, in company with Francis Jackson, the speakers. The discussions were marked by good where we tarried till the morning under the shelter- temper and seriousness to the end. ing roof of his worthy son-in-law, (Chas. D. Meriam,) who, though seriously indisposed, resolved to go with experienced on visiting it, and the excellent men us, (such is his indomitable and heroic spirit at all and women composing it, I must say something in times,) accompanied by his estimable wife, who was another number. They are all very dear to my heart, several years the treasurer of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society -a Society which, though it bears a richly deserva. local title, has a universal presence and power in this land of whips and chains. Our ride from Framingham to Milford was an exceedingly pleasant one; in the course of which, I saw more plants and flowers shire, should be apprised of the fact, that Abby Kel around the dwellings by which we passed, than I re- ley, F. Douglass, S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, J collect ever to have seen in any part of New-England M. Spear, and E. Hitchcock of Oneida, N. Y. are is for the same distance. The sight was a delight and that State, endeavoring to upturn its hard soil, and to comfort to me, and I inwardly thanked, with a full sow the good seed of humanity. They are holding a heart, every one who had contributed toward this flo- series of conventions, and have met with good su ral display; and would have done so riva roce, if an cess; but they will need both the moral and pecunis opportunity had been presented. We went through ty co-operation of all those who are resolved to live Holliston, which presented a neat and thriving appear and die on the side of freedom and equality. Then let ance; but I believe not much can be said in regard to their hands be mightily strengthened! We hope the its anti-slavery character-though, in the person of Herald of Freedom will pour its clarion notes upon the our long-tried friend Hiram A. Morse, our cause has air, summoning the people of New-Hampshire to ata host. It is a more sublime sight to see such a man tend these conventions. [The letter of J. M. Spear is standing erect, with a serene front, in the midst of a omitted for want of room.] priest-ridden and bigoted community, than it is to see the famous Eddystone light-house entirely surrounded by the roaring ocean, and bidding defiance to its 'ruf, finn billows.' Before we reached Millord, we were occupied with an impartial compilation of the sentiovertaken by Edmund Quincy, of Dedham,—the uned advocate of primitive abolitionism, who has given in regard to slavery and the slave trade, the anti-sla many and full proofs of his devotion to principle and very enterprise, the annexation of Texas, &c. Readduty, and who, if he persevere to the end as he has er, if there be any fear of God in your heart, any begun, will shed a brighter lustre on the Quiney sympathy for the enslaved in your breast, peruse line of descent, than any of his distinguished prode- those extracts carefully, and then say, whether such cessors have done, not excepting Josiah Quincy, of monsters are fit to be trusted with governmental powfamous revolutionary memory-his illustrious grand- er, or with the interests of freemen. Say, whether those nominal abolitionists, who love their sect or their party more than they cherish the cause of hu-life, or hung upon the gallows. Remember, it is like manity; and of those who, in an evil hour, were candidate, like party. Carefully preserve this num tempted to aim at the extinction of the American ber, and circulate it widely among your well-mean bad purpose, seconded from it in a tempest of passion, and with feelings of implacable hostility. But, large and unswerving souls know how to appreciate his The editor of this Journal is one of those unprinci adelity and integrity of spirit.

delity and integrity of spirit.

On arriving at Milford, we found, to our surprise, opinion, and who are as incapable of apprecia that the Congregational meeting-house had been ob. they are of performing great and noble deeds in the tained for the use of the convention, and was then fast cause of humanity. He will often do a base thing filling up with a highly intelligent assembly. The coverily, which he has not the courage to do openly forenoon meeting was a large one; but in the afternoon An example of this is seen in his copying, with is, for the future, never again to strike hands and evening, the spacious building was crowded even censure, and manifestly with satisfaction, the vulgar leves, or consent with adulterers! It implies to bodily discomfort. Francis Jackson acted as Chair and brutal article in derogation of that gifted and man, and C. M. Busleigh as Secretary. The resolutions that were presented for discussion were of a
radical character, covering the whole ground of controversy between the friends and opponents of the anti-slavery enterprise, and giving to both Church and that its author is a coward and profligate; for non State a portion in due season. The three political par. but a coward would insignate that a man would no ties were shown to be unworthy of anti-slavery sup-port, and the pro-slavery features of the Constitution as she acted '—and none but a profligate in heart would were exhibited in their naked deformity. The atten.

who suffer for righteousness' sake.

Among the evils that Mr. Smith thinks will result member a certain Reverend Mr. Goodenow, who took

· He who fights, and runs away,

anxious that she should immediately get out of bad support of preaching in that house, -threatening to

But let it be understood that the call for a dissolu-in the Academy Hall, near the meeting-house,—the equal terms; that all contracts to uphold slavery are of two hundred dollars-fifty of which have since been

ath ears to hear, let him hear.'

When I think of this project of separating the not without opposition. It happened that our friend Northern from the Southern States,' says Mr. Smith, Davis, who preaches in it, was a man, and no priest; am led to ask, as did Mr. Webster, in one of his Fancuil Hall speeches- Where shall I go?'-and under such circumstances, would be tantamount to with the North or the South, let it be with the least calmly announced that such an exclusion must termi guilty—and that is the South.'

Marvellous confusion of mind again! Who proposes a separation between Northern and Southern
SLAVEHOLDERS? Who advocates a geographical ble resolve, which was made in demonstration of the secession, unless it be preceded by a geographical re- spirit, and with power.' It was decided, however, by formation-and how is that secession possible, so long the convention, if the weather should prove suitable as both parts of the country remain pro-slavery in to hold our meeting, in the forenoon and afternoon, in spirit? But suppose the North should become repentant, and refuse to be ullied to Southern slavery— first temples.' The day proved to be bright and levewould Mr. Smith then echo the atrocious words of Mr.

Gurley—1 I go with the South? And is such a change impossible? Will be aim to frustrate the efforts of those who are trying to effect it? What need has a true-hearted abolitionist to ask, in so plain a case—spot, full proof of his manhood, and leaving his 'di-'Where shall I go?' What need of going any where, vinity' to take care of itself. He and his congregato be a partner with robbers and murderers, even though they are less guilty than others? This revolution is to be commenced by freemen, carried on by lions in our land who are appointed to destruction freemen, consummated by FREEMEN. IT IS In that grove, some twelve or fifteen hundred per THE GREAT LIBERTY MOVEMENT. The antislavery acceders from this pro-slavery Constitution and Union are the genuine Liberty Party—
and all others, by whatever name called, or whatever templete. In the evening, the meeting was held in and all others, by whatever name called, or whatever tomplete. In the evening, the meeting was held in may be their pretensions, are PRO-SLAVERY PARTIES. Let us all unite in the cry—'NO UNION filled by those who came to hear our reasons for rejecting the three political parties, and for dissolving the present alliance with slaveholders. Henry Clay, Anti-Slavery Pic-Nie and Convention at Mil- James K. Polk, and James G. Birney, were east ford. shown to be untrustworthy; and opportunity was that I have ever attended, was the convention held prove our charges against them, but no one came for

Of the Hopedale ' Community,' and the pleasure I

The Granite State. Our anti-slavery friends, in all parts of New-Hamp

The Two Great Parties. One half of the present number of the Liberator i promising, clear-sighted, fearless and accomplish- Democratic parties, Henry Chy and James K. Polk. Edmund Quincy is the terror and dislike of they have not both committed worse crimes than those ti-Slavery Society, and, failing to accomplish their ing but misguided whig and democratic neighbors.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

pled, time-serving men, whose rule of right is popula tion given by the audience was of the most serious and persons were present listening to her crudities, and carnest character, becoming the greatness of the theme, and the importance of the occasion.

Those who attended the last New-England Ant the most vicious and abandoned of the human race.

Letters from Henry C. Wright. No. III. GRATTERPERG, (Austria,) July 2,1844. }

THE LAST ADIEU-THE LAST LOOK. To my Daughter Mary :

DEAR MARY-I have taken leave of all that are lear to me in this place. There are two Polish children with their mother rooming in the house where I room, named Mary and Helen, the former 10, the latter 6. These two children have been my playmates and companions for three months, and have greatly contributed to my comfort and happiness here. We have played and wandered about the fields and woods together, gathering berries and flowers. They had become exceedingly dear to me, especially Helen the youngest, a bright, blue-eyed, ctrly-headed, affectionate and jnyous child. For the last few days, this afate and joyous child. For the last few days, this affectionate child has been much in my arms, her curly head lying against my bosom, or her cheek resting against my cheek—letting out the sadness of her heart at my departure as plainly as actions and looks. See an arters in the Religion Oppression, has a sample of the temper and design of this Anti 'Liberty Herald.' The slang of the Freeman about 'the monstrous incubus of non-resistance, no-governmentism, &c. is unworthy of any reply. The following ridieother, for she cannot speak English any, and I cannot pen :

profitable intercourse, about our future dertinies. Liberator Americe, England, and Italy, were here in my snug with no hope of meeting again on earth. We loved one another. Our nationalism was gone. We were only human beings, and children of a common Father. The parting moment came. We shook hands. other's face no more. The scene was too much for my darling Helen. She clung her arms about my neck, buried her face in my bosom, and wept aloud. It needed but this to bring tears to the eyes of all. The last adieu and the last look were given. The door by the Anti-Liberty paper in Concord, N. H.:

A Document for the Pro Slavery Parties.—Edmund Quincy, inspired by an extraordinary regard to truth and justice, has repeated for the hundredth time, his absurd charges of 'dishonesty' and 'betrayal of the desolation of the last hour has brought powerfully to mind the time when I last bid you all adicu at home, to encounter the storms of the moral and physical world for years, in distant lands; and also the time when I bade adicu to our dearly loved G——, in the streets of Boston. This frequent parting with those streets of Boston. This frequent parting with those who, by a thousand acts of kindness, become endeared to me, is one of the greatest trials of my life. It is

back upon my sojourn here as among the most interesting portions of my earthly existence. The feeling points presented to the public by Mr. Quincy, is incaof Human Brotherhood is deep and strong within me.

There is a sympathy that binds the whole family of man into one brotherhood, and perish all human devices that would break this bond! It is pleasant to feel that we are human beings—that we all have a Tucker:

Common Father, who cares for us is the does for the raven and the lily. My dear daughter, we are far as under—oceans roll between us—but affection annihilates distance—love knows no absence. My soul needs not the aid of bodily eyes to enable me to see those I love. I see you—I see your mother, brothers and sisters, as you all were when last we parted. Parting! I wish I could feel that there is no such thing as separation from those whom I love. Our spirits are together, comforting and sustaining one another with mutual sympathy. Dear love to all that make up home.

He can be supported the National A. S. Standard.

Tucker:

James G. Birney and the National A. S. Standard.

The last number of the Anti-Slavery Standard contains a long abusive article against James G. Birney. It is to be supported that many abusines, that have assailed the character of Mr. B., is this professedly anti-slaver spaper. But when it is known that the assault is the fruit of personal enmity and selfshness, it will fall as powerless at the feet of the good man at whose head the missile is aimed, as full the weapons of a coward upon the mailed breast of fearless virtue.

We hope that the day is not far distant, when the Anti-Slavery Standard may find a more noble work to do, than to expend the strength of its columns upon the fair fame of patriots and statesmen who are sacrificing life and money to elevate their race. If it does not find a better work, we are rawe who are sacrificing life and money to elevate their race. If it does not find a better work, we are resure the time is near when it will not find readers.

A man who has so often played 'fast and loose'

N. ATTLEBORO', Muss., Sept. 22, 1844. BEO. GARRISON :

A Baptist church, that I know of, has recently cut off a member from their communion, for the crime of Mr. Tucker has done, may naturally feel justified in fornication, as they call it. The apostle had forbid regarding Mr. Birney's treachery as a commendable their enting with fornicutors, and he must be obeyed, they said.

Now, behold the deep hypocrisy of this church ! Last spring, they authorised their minister to go to the city of Philadelphia, and there in triennial convention hold communion with the vilest of fornicators. The apostle's prohibition was nothing to them or to him do, than to expend the strength of its columns' in hen. One clerical twist of the Bible, and it will sanction or condemn any crime, according as public pinion may be. Public opinion now says it is right for them to commune with the southern Rev. whoremongers, but wrong to commune with those of their wn church, who are ton thousand times less guilty. Standard from faithfully discharging all its duties! Well! public opinion will in due time set this righ A member of this church told me, not long since, that the times demanded that they should take some more decisive action on the subject of slavery.' Mark that expression! 'THE TIMES DEMAND'!! the greans, the stripes, the tears, the sweat, the blood of the poor manacled slave-not the voice of Godbut 'THE TIMES DEMAND.' That is, a proper regard for our standing in the community 'DEMANDS,' &c. In order much longer to impose ourselves upon the public as the true church of Christ, we must 'take more decisive action.' O! how troubled about their reputation-how troubled lest they should offend the imes,' which are their only God-lest they should violate the requirements of public opinion, which are their only 'rule of faith and practice.' But I think they need not be in haste about their * more decisive action.' It is safe to defer it awhile longer. They should keep a sharp look-out, as there is danger of getting ahead of public opinion, which might cause its of American slavery. their wicked slumbers to be disturbed.

NOAH JACKMAN.

THE LIBERATOR. A worthy friend residing in Western New-York, writes to us, in a letter enclosing his subscription for the Liberator, as follows :- 'There are few to sympathize with yourself and the friends newed sound- No Union with Slaveholders, reliof non-resistant Christianity in this pharisaical and giously or politically ! priest-ridden community; and I would say that, had I not been a constant reader of your invaluable paper, I might still have remained in bonds to bigotry and

The cheering confession of our corres Nantucket' is on file for insertion.

Spirit of the Anti-Liberty Party.

The following characteristic article is from the mis-amed 'Christian Freeman,' edited by Wm. H. Bur eigh, whose coarse and venomous tirades have helped, from time to time, to fill up a certain well-know department in the Liberator :

THE LIBERTY HERALD, is the title of a new Lib

We cannot talk much to each ulous panegyric is from the same mind and the same

speak German or Polish but little; but we have had a dumb show of affection, and deep sorrow and desolation of heart at parting.

This afternoon, I bought a quart of nice strawberries, which grow wild in great profusion about bere, and some sugar. I invited my two little playmates, with two other children from Russis, to come to my room at 8, this evening, with their parents, and cat some strawberries, that I might see them once more. They came. Several friends called in to take leave of me. The children ate the berries, Helen sitting with me. We all talked, and speet an hour in sweet and profitable intercourse, about our future destines.

It happens that when this puff was written, 'the had made no attempt to refute the reason ing of Mr. Smith; and up to this hour, I have not yet Americs, England, and Italy, were here in my snug little room. We were, in a few moments, to part, with severe of media and an arm of the local state of the stat matters. Those who have candidly read the reply

effectual,
The article of Edmund Quincy, demonstrating the unworthy course pursued by James G. Birney toward the American A. S. Society and the cause to which

It will be time enough to call Mr. Quincy's charge very trying to look for the last time upon the loved face and form that are so dear. May Heaven preserve all our little home circle in life and health, till we meet If or notice home circle in life and health, lift we meet more! connexion, with being a non-resistant, is ribaldry. It is now midnight. I am alone in my room, where I have often sat alone the past six months, by my tion of Mr. Birney's delinquencies to retard his powriting-table. All is silence around. In a few hours littical progress, it is no more than the Anti-Liberty I start for Vienna, on my way to London. I have suffered much here, but I have obtained what I came James K. Polk, to hinder their success. The partifor-sound lungs. I have taken leave of Priessnitz, sans of each of these three candidates may howl and and very many with whom I have oft discussed the writhe as much as they please at the unmasking of customs and institutions of this world. I shall look their political idol, but justice and humanity will re-

The following is from the Democratic Freeman

with old and new organizationists—been 'every thing by turns, and nothing long'—changed with every wind, and veered to every point of the compass-as regarding Mr. Birney's treachery as a commendable rather than a dishonorable act. To say that Mr. Quincy's article is 'abusive,' costs nothing but the tute falsehood for reason. The Anti-Slavery Standard, in my opinion, can never ' find a more noble work to warning abolitionists against bestowing their praises and votes on the man who has done what he could to destroy the anti-sisvery platform, and with it the American Society. I do not think the friendly hint about not finding readers will greatly intimide

GRAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN

PORTLAND. A Grand Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the city of PORTLAND, Me. on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Oct. 4th, 5th and 6th; and among the speakers who are confidently expected to be present are Nathl. P. Rogers, Abby Kelley, Frederick Douglass, James N. Buffum, and W. L. Garrison. The HUTCHINSON FAMILY are pledged to give their attendance. The friends of uncompromising abolition-ism in Maine are earnestly invited to come in crowds to this Convention, which will, undoubtedly, be one of transcendent interest.

AWAKE FOR THE OPPRESSED!!! A Convention will be holden in New-Bedford on the 19th and 20th of this month, to discuss the demer-

The friends in the neighboring towns are invited to meet at Liberty Hall, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M. with Edmund Quincy, C. L. Remond, Francis Jackson, W. A. White, and Wendell Phillips, who are all expected to be present on the occasion. Let Bristol county awake for the bondman, and send forth a re-

Per order New-Bedford Anti-Slavery Society. New-Bedford, Oct. 3, 1844.

sectarism.' We hope such of our subscribers as cherish a similar appreciation of the Liberator will make special endeavors to extend its circulation.

PORTLAND. A three days' anti-slavery meeting, in Portland, will commence this day, closing on Sunday evening. Our bro, Rogers has announced that he and Heary Clapp will be present, in addition to those attendy announced in the Liberator. It is quite uncertain, we fear, whother Wendell Phillips, Abby Keltley and Frederick Douglass will be sale to uttend, but we hope nothing will prevent—for the meeting is an important one, and their aid will be needed.

A Mexican vessel arrived at New-Orleans on the 19th, with news from Vera Cruz to the 3th. No news about the 'advance army of ten thousands,' heretofore reported on the Rio Grande. On the 4th, the town of Matamoras was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. It is affects than the hurricanes of '35 and '37. More than two thirds of the houses of the city were prostrated, and the remainder were more or less injured to the houses of the city were procured t

More Kneeland died at Salubria, I. T. on the 27th of August last, in the 71st year of his age. He was sick eight or tee days, supposed of a common billious pondents to be apprised, that her post-office address is fever, and when he seemed about to recover, he suddenly relapsed and in two days was a corpse.

General Mourning.—Santa Anna has ordered gen-eral mourning throughout the Republic of Mexico for thirty days, in honor of his deceased wife.

DIED-In Lowell, Mo. MARY BAILEY, aged 57

She departed this life, August 28, 1844. She was a woman of sterling integrity and moral worth, and highly endowed. She was a kind mother, a faithful friend, a true philanthropist. Her loss is severely felt and mourned by her family, her friends, and all who knew her benevolent spirit, who were not a few. She had no disposition for notoriety, except upon the prin-ciple set forth by our Saviour—that is, as an example: —to let her light shine before men. She cared but little for the praise of man, being prompted to action by good fening, and a sense of duty. She gave the most convincing proof of her benevolence, which is by practice. She always calculated to assist where she considered her assistance most needed. She was re-markable for her sympathy; she felt keenly for the sufferings of her fellow-men; and, of course, the most remarkable thing for which she was noted, was her unwavering, unwearied zeal in the abolition cause. Her theme was abolition and emancipation, wherever she was. She had good command of language—was a very active woman—was plain and pointed in her munner of conversing, and would stick to plain, simple truth, let it touch whom it would. Whatever company she was in, or wherever she happened, she was not afraid to speak her mind. She thought too much could not be said or done in a good cause. The cause of abolition she considered as deserving of attention most of any ; it was nearest her heart. She was feeble for some length of time before she died; but she walked about, or rather flew about, trying to say and do all she could in the cause.

Near the time she drew her last breath, she was

heard to say, 'Oh! I feel for my poor brothren who are groaning under the lash.' She was very active in carrying around and lending papers and books, that would give instruction in regard to slavery. But she can do no more; her heavenly Father has seen fit to remove her from this world of wo, sin and suffering and we trust she has gone to reap the reward of her labors. But it would have rewarded her here, satisfactorily to herself, if she could have witnessed the emancipation of the slaves before she left the world yea, it would have afforded her more happiness than any other enjoyment in this life. But it was not her heavenly Father's will, that she should have so great enjoyment here below : we trust that enjoyment is re served for others who are as faithful. Providence are mysterious. He, only, knows what will be the fruit of the labors of any one; but as he has commanded us to labor, whatever our hands fine to do, let us do with our might, and leave the event with him. And as he allows us to pray unto him, and he has promised if we do, in sincerity, he will grant us what we need, let us lift up our voices, with one accord, and pray him to raise up another in this sis-ter's stead, in this region, who will be as much en gaged in this good cause, and one whose labors he will deign effectually to bless. We think we need such an one here now; this place seems really lone some, by reason of her absence. She was a christian by practice, and thought but little of people's religion, whose profession and works did not agree. She spoke in the most severe terms (and no wonder) of the apa thy of ministers, who claimed to be ministers of the gospel, stewards of the mysteries of God, and yet would shun to declare the whole counsel of God; who would shut their pulpits, their eyes and ears, against anything that would give light upon the subject, lest they should offend some worldling, or be turned out of the place they occupied, and lose their salary. An Acquaintance of the Deceased

DIED-In North-Middleboro', 29th ultimo, widow Reliance R. Shaw, aged 85 years. This aged matron was a devoted friend of the abolition cause.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Marlboro' Hall, No. 2, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct.

9th, at 3 o'clock.

All women interested in the cause are invited to be present.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

Boston, Sept. 27th, 1844.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

WEYMOUTH ANTI-SLAYERY FAIR.

It has been found impossible to make preparation for this Fair quite so early as was at first proposed, and notice of the time will be given hereafter. The friends of the cause are entreated to unite with freah zeal, liberality and industry, that the occasion may not fail to be what it now promises to be—one of great importance to the anti-slavery enterprise, and of uncommon interest to its advocates. A few very beautiful articles from abroad have already been received, and donations of materials for making more;

so that a large attendance on the weekly sewing meeting is more than ever desirable, as the time of the Fair approaches.

MARY WESTON,
SARAH H. COWING,

Committee.

NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY. NEW-ENGLAND NON-RESISTANCE SOCIETY.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the New-England Non-Resistance Society will be held in the city of Boston, on TUESDAY, the 29th of October, commencing at 10 A. M. A cordial invitation to be present on this interesting occasion is extended to persons of every sect, party, complexion and condition in the land. Especially is it enjoined on all the friends of peace on earth and good will to mankind, to make all suitable arrangements to be in attendance at this anniversary.

ADIN BALLOU, President.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Cor. Sec.

Boston Sept. 11, 1844.

THE AMERICAN WATER CURE JOURNAL.

TEACHER OF HEALTH.

TEACHER OF HEALTH.

THE subscribers propose to issue a semi-monthly publication, to be called 'The American Water Cure Journal and Teacher of Health,' and published at New-York. Boston, and Philadelphia. Hydropathy, or Water Cure, is comparatively a new system of treating disease, which, as a distinct system, had its origin through the sociental discoveries of Vincent Priessnitz, a peasant of Austrian Silesia, Germany. The system has attained great celebrity in different parts of Europe, and is now fast gaining ground in this country. Its success is unparalleled. Priessnitz has treated disease with greater effect than any other man before him. He has never, from the first, given a grain of medicine of any kind other than water. There are now numbers of medical men practising the new system in Europe, some of whom use occasionally a little medicine, forming only a rare exception to the general rule.

The system, apparently very simple, needs skill and good judgment in its practice. The remedy is found to be a powerful one for good or for evil, according as it is used. Many parts of the system can be practised with perfect safety and positive good in any and every place where pure water cau be had. It is our design to furnish just such information as it is believed the public need, and the object of the Journal will be to consider the Water Cure system in its practical details, including the effects of food and drink, air, excercise, clothing, the different states of mind, &c. &c. It will necessarily involve much of the methods of preventing as well as curing disease.

The Journal will be under the editorial direction of Joel Shew, M. D., of New York, Keyvorably known both as an author and practitioner of Water Cure. He being engaged in daily practice in the New York Water Cure establishment, and that city generally, will frequently give details of cases and the treatment employed:

TERMS.

TERMS.

The form of the Journal will be royal octavo—16 pages a number, suitable for preservation and binding. The terms of the Journal will be one dollar a volume—twenty-six numbers—in advance, or five copies to one address, four dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twenty-five copies, twelve dollars, &c. Offices of publication, to which subscriptions can be returned, 65 Barclay-street, New York City; 25 Cornhill, Boston, and 136 Cheanut-street, Philadelphia.

Persons in the several towns and cities where this cause of humanity is beginning to be introduced, and who are interested in a work like the one proposed, are invited to act as agents, and return subscribers names as soon as may be. The first number will be issued in the course of a few weeks.

DAVID CAMBELL.

DAVID CAMBELL,
JOSEPH A. WHITMARSH,

From the Dublin Nation. CONSPIRACY. L

Conspire! conspire! Singly, ye shall be weak as water; Singly, like sheep to slaughter, By tyrants evermore ye shall be led. Singly, O millions ! each most stand, Weak in his single strength-his own right hand His only shield-his head Exposed to every dart unhelmeted; Singly, ye are as saplings, which a breath Bends to the earth-a wand Broken as soon as bent!

Sorrow, and shame, and death-These are the portions sent

To nations, in their vehement blindness striving; Each man uplifting an uncertain arm-Each stroke one small thread riving Of the close-woven links of servitude. Oh, evil charm! Thus tyrants have subdued.

And do and will subdue, The many to the few ! Oh! men-too long of falsehood and of feud But victims made anew-At last conspire! In one immortal cause as brothers blend To one immortal end! Be knit with one desire-Think as one mind, and move As one gigantic body, strong To cope with injury and wrong: By calm resolve—which rage Shall but make firmer still-

Bid dawn another, better, golden sge

Of constancy and will ! Therefore conspire !

Oh! noble and determined hearts and hands! Ask history why the fire Of Freedom hath gone out in other lands? Ask why lorn Europe stands Despoiled of Glory's garland, and its praise-Athirst beside the wells, whose waters Her strength cannot upraise? Ask ye, from whence the slaughters That dye the green earth red? Whence fields and scaffolds where her bravest bled The strifes which nothing gained-The vain, mad efforts which to nothing led But slavery to her sons, tears to her daughters? Ask-ask! and there shall answer from the tombs A voice, as of the dead

Speaking to the enchained-It sayeth, 'Oh men ! it is division dooms Your feet to trend the thorns, your hands to plough And sow, and resp: yet spread no banquet, taste No vintage ; but still bow

The knee to worse than Baal-your fellow-man, Who ruleth earth upon the demon's plan !

Oh! dark, intolerable waste Of human hope and fear ! Oh! men, with heaven's image graced, Run not this mad career!

Holy 'conspiracy' of brothers! Uplift your myriad hands! Not to strike-not to seizo-not unto others To do as hey to you have done; No! when God looketh on, Be you in contrast-not comparison ! Tyrants divide and rule-for as the sands Before the wind, is severed human might And take God's gifts away-Rooting up life, and liberty, and love, Lent to us from above!

These-these do earth's oppressors make their prey, And leave us but the dross-the mortal iron and clay Therefore conspire ! Together breathe, as one-Together say, In the great name of Peace, 'Contention's fire

Do we put out, and, spite of wrong and ire, Proclaim, that none gainsay-Justice and right be done ! III.

Let it be breathed beside each household hearth,

Till every lisping babe inquire, What is it to conspire?' And thus each dauntless sire shall give reply-'This is conspiracy: To join in noble purpose-to forbid That thought or deed be hid !

Urging peace-teaching temperance-turning then Those who were brutes to men, And men to freemen-for who dare to flee From wrong and wrath, and bloodshed, they are free Therefore, oh child! grow up To aid and conquer! Ireland looks to the To pour the bitter dregs from out her cup; To thee, oh, young one! if thou art On thy grieved country's part-

Oh, for her sake ! for brethren, mother, sire, Freedom, and truth-Conspire !' S. Dixox. From the Christian Reformer.

THE MIGHT WITH THE RIGHT.

BY W. E. HICKSON,

May every year but draw more near The time when strife shall cease. And tenth and love all hearts shall move. To live in joy and peace! Now sorrow reigns, and earth complains, For Folly still her power maintains; But the day shall yet appear, When the might with the right and the truth shall be And come what may, to stand in the way, That day the world shall see

Let good men ne'er of truth despair, Though humble efforts fail; Oh! give not o'er, until once more The righteous cause prevail ! In vain, and long, enduring wrong, The weak may strive against the strong ; But the day shall yet appear, When the might with the right, &c.

Though interest pleads, that noble deeds The world will not regard; To noble minds, that duty binds, No sacrifice is hard. The brave and true may seem but few, But hope has better things in view; And the day will yet appear, When the might with the right, &c.

> THE VERDICT A cry was heard in heaven,

A groan from the oppressed; A sufferer asked admission there, His birthright to attest.

He told a tale of wo. Which made the angels weep; And as he spoke the oppressor's wrong, His agony, how deep !

He asked for some redress In heaven's high court above ; And craved to know if every soul Might share its Maker's love.

With burning tears, away from earth He sped his upward flight; But soon, illumed with joyous smiles Returned, in radiance bright.

But mark the verdiet back he bore. His heavenly claim to show! Twas written in one flaming line, " Man, let thy brother go !"

REFORMATORY. Lectures on Phrenology and Physiology.

NEW-BEDFORD, Sept. 5th, 1844. O. S. and L. N. Fowler have been here about fortnight, lecturing on Phrenology and Physiology to large and respectable autonces.

the Fowlers, it being their favorite study. In the course of his lectures, O. S. has given two, not bearing directly on the subject, but has illustrated the science in connection with them—one on Temperance, and the other on Capital Punishment. The first on Temperance was brilliant, and full of practical common sense. He showed by the science of Phrenology, how alcohol operated on the base passions; hence, it was almost impossible for n person to be very wicked without the use of alcohol, or some other stimulant. He showed the higher the degree of intellect, the more damage was received from any thing excitable.

They lack faith. They helicage that an account of the base passions; hence, it was almost impossible for n person to be very wicked without the use of alcohol, or some other stimulant. They shrink from the natural result of their principles. They feel like the disciple who said to Jesus, 'Lord, I believe—help thou mine unbefore the first of the bonds being for three hundred dollars, with the understanding the three hundred dollars, with the understanding the three hundred dollars, with the understanding that period, his sentence may be Jight. It remains to be seen what will be done.

I never undertook a more grateful work. It regret that so few of our Washingtonians are equal to it. They shrink from the natural result of the proposed that the content of the bonds are all the priod, his sentence may be Jight. It remains to be seen what will be done.

I never undertook a more grateful work. It regret that so few of our Washingtonians are equal to it. They shrink from the natural result of the priod, his sentence may be Jight. It remains to be seen what will be done. more damage was received from any thing excitable,

ified in subsequent lectures, by saying they were not so hard of late, and he thought they were at least fifty years ahead of the age. He could tell the heads of leading abolitionists by their large benevolence, conscientiousness, and large combativeness. He thought the imprisonment of Garrison made him vindictive, and that we should not denounce. He thought he could go South, and give anti-slavery lectures. How much good they would do, he did not say.

man, the block had bette get out the way, for the many, for the many of the man will not yield to the Bible.' He seemed to think it is so unpopular, that it would be almost impossible to get up a war between this and any other country. I hope it is so. He said, 'I trust, now that war is done away, we shall go on to improve; that war is done away, we shall go on to improve; the many that the reason why the villain passed a hundred other shops and selected Mr. Robinson's was, that for it is all stuff for us to hold on to our armies and Mr. R. is a navies. The nature of man has become too good to tolerate war.' I admit, of course, that there has been great improvement the last few years. Even some of the pulpits begin to speak out in favor of PEACE!

It being almost impossible to get the colored population to come out, and join in a class to hear lectures the elevation of themselves, that their friends feel for them. When that time comes, we shall not have the land.—Lynn Washingtonian. separate lectures, nor separate worshipping places.

Thine, as ever,

The Anti-Slavery Treasury.

In recent numbers of the Herald of Freedom, our In recent numbers of the Herald of Freedom, our bro. Rogers makes a cogent appeal to abolition; ss for was about as full as it could hold. On both occa pecuniary contributions in aid of our meritorious and pecuniary contributions in aid of our meritorious and long unremunerated coadjutor Parker Pillsbury. We regret, however, that he should excite any distrust in regard to the management of funds contributed to the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, as in the following extract:

was about as full as it could note. On both occasions, he did lash slavery, slaveholders, and their apologists, severely—no quarter was given for such fugitives from righteousness by this fugitive from Sodom. He exposed pro-slavery hypocrisy and shallowness most essentially. The audience was frequently in roars of laughter, and anon every thing was as quiet as the tomb, save his strong, manly

way of contributing is by direct appropriation of the donors themselves. Then they know bow much to give—what they are giving to—give to whom they wish, and know that he gets it. It is more antiwish, and know that he gets it. It is more antislavery-like to impart directly to a person with a
soul and heart, than to a corporation, which is without a heart—or to a committee, which, at best, is but
a representative of humanity. These direct calls
leave no room for mistake—and less liability to misleave no room for mistake—and less liability to misnished to Alderman Preston, a member of the comand good judgment also. They have to, a good deal, when they cast money into the hands of *Trustees*. And experience should have taught us something in The modus operandi was this: Concave cast iron regard to this matter. No small amount of anti-slavery money has been-I had almost said squandered-through our great national aqueduct at New York. What immense sums have been expended there, on what turned out not to be the most effi-cient of anti-slavery instrumentalities! On books and tracts, which now constitute, and likely always will till the moths make it otherwise with them, the anti-slavery 'Depository.' They are deposited, those dull books and tracts, on shelves, for life. Anti-slavery would no more stop to read hardly any of them, than a railroad passenger, who was moreover in a great hurry, would jump out of the cars
on to some drag—or on to the back of some tired ox
that was dragging it—in the mud. On these depositories, and on society officials, about as speedy
as drags, have thousands and tens of thousands of

Northern Canal. He was then considered rather a

'clever fellow,' as the phrase goes, and was rightly cial responsibility is n't quite sacred enough for anti-

MY DEAR READERS: - I am here on a Washingtonian mission, in behalf of William Rich. He pleads guilty to the charge of breaking into Christo-pher Robinson's store, and Christ'r has sent me here to see what can be done to have his sentence made to see what can be done to have his schedule had be individual. And this is the debt which the people of this country are called on to assume. Are the citi-feeling any enmity to Rich for defrauding him, he didn't want him arrested; and now that the Christ and child? didn't want him arrested; and now that the Christ ians (?) have arrested him, wishes to do all in his power to make his sentence light! They say all the Christians in Lynn are perfectly shocked at such a violation of their principles! Indeed, when friend Robinson sent over to the jailor in Salem to furnish Rich with all needful comforts, and charge the expense to him, (Robinson,) the Christians were ready to cry out, 'Crucify him! crucify him! graph.

There's nothing makes modern Christians so mad as obeying Christ! Charles Spear and Addison Davis are up in New Hampshire, lecturing against hanging men and women, and the Christians (so they are called) are in a blind fury about it. The Orthodox ministers, especially, are almost ready to 'go mad, some of them quite ready, in view of such dreadful wickedness! Poor blind guides! But I am di-

fortnight, lecturing on Phrenology and Physiology to large and respectable authences.

I think Physiology has been and is now too much neglected; but the people are waking up to a sense of its importance. I believe in the science of Phrenology, though not perhaps to so great an extent as do the Fowlers, it being their favorite study. In the course the Fowlers, it being their favorite study. In the course to bail out Rich for three months, (the bonds being the ball out Rich for three months, the bonds being the ball out Rich for three months, the bonds being the ball out Rich for three months, the bonds being the ball out Rich for three months, the bonds being the ball out Rich for three months, the bonds being the ball out Rich for three months, the ball out Rich again. He is in jail He has been at the bar, and plead goilty. The pallicitude of the ball out Rich again. He is in jail He has been at the bar, and plead goilty. The pallicitude of the ball out Rich again. He is in jail He has been at the bar, and plead goilty. The pallicitude of the ball of the ball out Rich again. He is in jail He has been at the bar, and plead goilty. The pallicitude of the ball out Rich again. He is in jail He has been at the bar, and now for William Rich again. He is in jail gressing.

And now for William Rich again. He is in jail gressing.

And now for William Rich again. He is in jail gressing.

And now for William Rich again. He is in jail gressing.

And now for William Rich again. He is in jail gressing.

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And now for William Rich again. He jail gressing.

And n

more damage was received from any thing excitable, because, in the highest intellect, two thirds of the blood went to the brain; hence, the greater damage. Whereas, a man with moderate intellect, (that is to say, a mere vegetable man,) might use excitables, and not damage him so much; therefore, if a man drinks, and it does not injure him physically or mentally, it is because he has a small amount of intellect. I think with the above inference, there would be more need of persons with small intellect, to keep themselves sober, so as to allow their minds to expand. On the whole, I think I have not attended a Temperance lecture that will have a more lasting effect than the above.

In the course of his remarks, he dropped a word rather against the movement of the abolitionists, particularly of the old school—they were so denunciatory in their language, &c.; which he afterwards qualified in subsequent lectures, by saying they were not a stay. The the name of Christ I are allowed in subsequent lectures, by saying they were not a stay. The the name of Christ I are allowed in subsequent lectures, by saying they were not a stay. The the name of Christ I are allowed in subsequent lectures, by saying they were not a stay. The the name of Christ I are allowed in subsequent lectures, by saying they were not a stay in the poor drunkard may be saved by love and truth. But they lack faith. They believe that, as a general than, they prace in the loop of their part of their part of their part of their part of the poor drunkard may be saved by love and truth. But they lack faith. They believe that, as a general than, they prace in the gutter. They are afraid of being non-resistants. They find all the churches druy that they find all the churches druy that they gutter. They are fraid of being non-resistants. They find all the churches druy that they dare not carry their principles to world, they love and truth. But they dare not carry their part of being non-resistants. They find all the churches druy that they dare not carry the They lack faith. They believe that, as a general they should be exposed as arrant hypocrites,—FOR THEY KNOW BETTER. In the name of Christ, I proclaim all such, as bare-faced infidels. And I ask the reader if I am not right.

The New-England Peritan alludes to the can f poor Rich in the following characteristic manner

One or two years ago, the Washingtonians of Lynn procured an executive pardon for one Wm. Rich, then in the State's Prison. And soon after How much good they would do, he did not say.

His lecture on Capital Punishment was not so brilliant; still, there was in it considerable practical truth, and it will do good, as every lecture on that subject wakes up the minds of the people people to look at it. He said, 'if the Bible is in favor of hanging, (which I contend it is not,) and that is against the nature of man, the Bible had better get out of the way, for the nature of man will not yield to the Bible.' He seemed while in it; and committed to juil for trial. And Mr. R. is a non-resistant; and on that account, he hoped to be treated with more lenity, in case of de

It being almost impossible to get the colored population to come out, and join in a class to hear lectures on any science, (owing, I suppose, to the degraded state in which they have been held,) it was thought best by friend Fowler to give them a lecture by themselves; which he did last evening. It has awakened an interest in them; so much so, I think, that he will be invited by them to give a course of four lectures on Phronology and Physiology. He has my hearty thanks for his lecture to them, for I long to see the time when they will feel the same interest for see the time to consider the Advertisement of the Northampton Association of the advertisement of the Northampton Association of the advertisement of the Northampton Association of the variation and Industry. Mr. We would call the attention of our readers to th

William W. Brown, the eloquent fugitive lecturer, came here and lectured on Monday and Tues day avenings, according to appointment. On the first evening, he had a considerable house full to As to this mode of contributing, in distinction from putting money into an anti-slavery treasury.

While I have no distruct of any 'old organized,' exhibit of the constitution and his additionable to some was as quiet as the tomb, save his strong, many was as quiet as the tomb, save his strong, many voice. His views of the Constitution, and his advocacy for dissolution, were new things to some work of the constitution and his advocacy for dissolution, were new things to some work of the constitution and his advocacy for dissolution, were new things to some was as quiet as the tomb, save his strong, many voice. His views of the Constitution, and his advocacy for dissolution, were new things to some was as quiet as the tomb, save his strong, many voice. As to this mode of contributing, in distinction voice. It is views of the Constitution, and his adfrom putting money into an anti-slavery treasury. vocacy for dissolution, were new things to some
here—a few were cross about it, and said he ought
to be apprehended for treason, lynched, &c. He
remained here until this afternoon, unmolested,
tion, in saying that it seems to me the anti-slavery
when he started for New-Garden. If 9 o'clock had

leave no room for mistake—and less liability to mis-appropriation. Nothing is trusted but anti-slavery integrity. Donors do not have to trust its discretion mittee for widening streets, by Mr. Moses Parker, who

plates are prepared, the foundation of the wall cut away, and two plates facing each other inserted with cannon balls between them. These plates and balls being placed under all the walls, the whole building reats upon them. Three screws are applied, and the whole building is rolled upon them any desired distance. These plates and balls are moved one by one, and the brick replaced and the building left in the original state, without any injury to the structure. It is estimated that this block weighed 7000 tons, and was rolled on 120 balls, and accomplished, after the plates were set, in about two hours' time.—Boston Trans.

as drags, have thousands and tens of thousands of anti-slavery money been spent. The subjects of it have evaporated from the movement, in 'Now-Organization,' and other volatile disappearances. Would abolitionists, if called on directly, have given James G. Birney, for instance, two-and-twenty hundred dollars for a year's secretaryship? I doubt it. Yet I believe their money, to that amount, has gone to that very dignified disrespecter of our rude moral movement. The fact makes me almost protest against the committal of another anti-slavery went bail for him, and afterwards compromised for a test against the committal of another anti-slavery farthing to any intermediate official hands. Offi-small sum. Burleson slid for Texas, where he had small sum. Burleson slid for Texas, where he halong been a great man. -N. Y. Tribune.

slavery trust. There are official men in the movement, whom, as men, I would leave my unlocked-life with, and office can't abate their impregnable integrity. But then it is because they are men to such an extent, that office can't affect them.

TEXAS. There appears in the Nashville Union a long letter from Gen. Jackson in favor of the annexating of Texas. This staunch old Democrat, as he doubtless considers himself, is of course advocating the exection of new slave States, where men may vote doubtless considers himself, is of course advocating the exection of new slave States, where men may vote the exection of new slave States, where men may vote the exection of new slave States, where men may vote on their slaves, while the Pennsylvanian Dutchman is not allowed to vote on his cattle. He is advocating that kind of democracy which allows a far smaller than the slaves, which allows a far smaller than the slaves of the slaves to send a representative to Congress from South Carolinan or a Georgian has more cy, and Maria W. Chapman, in comparative peril, because they are acting in an associate capacity?

From the Lynn Washingtonian.

Editorial Correspondence.

Newburffort, September 20, 1844.

My Dear Readers :—I am here on a Washingtonian mission, in behalf of William Rich. He is always and think for themselves?—Phila. North American.

The Debt of Texas .- The Houston Telegraph, the The Debt of Texas.—The Houston principal newspaper in Texas, says the public debt of that country amounts to one hundred dollars to each that country amounts to be debt which the people of individual. And this is the debt which the people of individual. Are the cities

Men of Color in Office.—The Chief Justice of Dominics, Gianville, is a mulatto; Sharp, the Attornsy-General of Barbadoes, is a mulatto; Garroway, Judge of the Court of Appeals in Barbadoes, is a mulatto; the Governor of Nevis is a mulatto; 32 editors of newspapers in the British West Iridia colonies are negroes and mulattoes; 21 magistrates are mulatoes; in all the Legislative Councils and Houses of Representatives, there are no less than seventy-two mulattoes and two negroes, making laws for their former masters—the whites. Two-thirds of the army or garrisons in those colonies is already composed of African soldiers, commanded by white officers. The Church is also abundantly supplied with black and mulattoe elergymen; the jurymen are also composed of negroes and mulattoes.—Da Costa's Facts for the People.

The Bettle of Isly.—This battle took place August 14. It was was a spirited contest, in which the French secessfully contended with the best Moorish cavalry, greatly superior to them in numbers. The result is thus stated in Gen. Bugeaud's despatch:

The Moors left on the field of battle at least 800 killed, and almost the whole were cavalry; the infantity, of which there were few, escaped as principally to means of the ravines. The Moorish army lost, besides, all its materiel. They must have had at least 1500 or 2000 wounded. 23 non-commissioned officers (liled, and 86 wounded.

The battle of Isly is, in the opinion of all the army, the consummation of our conquest with Algeria. Nothing could tend so much as this evant to accelerate the conclusion of our differences with the empire of Morcoco.

Instalubrity of Liberia.—Two communications have appeared in the National Intelligencer, in reply to some animadversions contained in the last number of the African Repository and Colonization Journal, on the alleged disregard for the interests of Liberia by the United States African squadron when on the coast. These communications testify in strong terms to the extreme insalubrity of the colonies in Africa, and exclaim loudly against the fulfilment of a wish expressed in some quarters to make Cape Palmas a rendezvous for the U.S. squadron.—N. Y. Sun.

Death of Dr. Poyen, the Mesmerizer.—We regret to learn by the Portland Transcript, that our friend.

Yankee Notions .- A vessel cleared at Boston, last Yankee Notions.—A vessel cleared at Boston, Isst week, for Demarara, with the following cargo: 150 bbls. apples, 16 kegs butter, 10 bbls. carrots, 3000 cabbages, 200 celery roots, 45 boxes cheese, 6 half bbls. cranberries, 50 bbls green corn, 10 half bbls. eggs, 3000 fresh fish, 75 live hogs, 200 fdssters, 50 bbls. onions, 100 boxes oysters, 50 bbls. bbls. bbls. bbls. 75 live sheep, 50 half bbls. turnips, 10 boxes poultry, 15 boxes peaches and pears, and 150 tons ice.

What other section equals the East in Liberality?—
The late Nicholas Brown, of Rhode-Island, bequeathed \$30,000 for an Insano Asylum at Providence. Cyrus Butler, Esq. proposed to add \$40,000, provided that an additional \$40,000 should be raised by subscription before the 1st of Oct. inst. Of this last sum \$32,000 had been raised before the middle of September, leaving \$3000 to be raised to secure Mr. Butler's donation—which will make the total sum \$110,000.

passed, and were int

Sudden Death .- The Rev. James Blake Howe, of Sudden Death.—The Rev. James Blake Howe, of Boston, Mass., died suddenly yesterday morning in the cars, as they were on the point of starting for Buffalo, to which place he had paid his fare. Dr. O'Callaghan, who was called in by the Coroner, gare it as his opinion that the deceased died of appoplexy. He appeared to be about 65 years of age. The property found in his possession is in charge of the Coroner, Lovi Chapman, of this city.—Albany Daily Adv. The Slave Business .- The British vessel of war

Ringdove, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 23d June, and found there the Spanish brigantine 'Sirius,' with 326 slaves on board, bound to the Havana, and sent in by H. M. S. Sappho. There were 2500 slaves at the Gallinas, in the factories, ready for shipment. The Hydra had lost 20 men by sickness. The Alba-tross and Wasp had also arrived at Sierra Leone. The Madagascar had captured ten slave vessels with 1400

James Woodward, Esq., in Bridgewater, Bucks county, which may rank among the wonders of the day. It weighs twenty-six ounces, and is fifteen and a quar ter inches in circumference. A few such fellows at these on the trees, would have suggested somethin different to Sir Isaac Newton, than did the acorns.—

Growth of Philadelphia - The Philadelphia North Ground of Philadelphia — The Philadelphia North Amairana states that the new buildings creeted or in the course of erection, during the present year, were 400 in the city proper, 118 in the Northern Liberties, 459 in Spring Garden, and 143 in Kensington. Total 1120. Add to this the new buildings in Southwark, Moyamensing and West Philadelphia, and the aggregate will exceed 1300. The Drought .- A writer in the Providence Jour-

The Drought.—A writer in the Providence Journal gives a table showing the quantity of rain that has fallen in each of the last thirteen years, between the 21st of March and the 21st of September, from which it appears that the quantity this year has been only 11 inches and 55 hundredths, whereas the mean of the whole thirteen years was 18,35. The smallest previous quantity was in 1839—11,69; the greatest in 1834—25,32.

years was 36,85, the greatest being in 1840, when the whole year gave 42,40, and the least in 1835, when the amount was 30,06. The quantity fallen so far in this year, 1844, has been only 21,45.

Accident .- Capt. Evans, of British schooner Eliza

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, in Dub-lin, on the 19th of August, a letter from the Repeal Association of New-Orleans was read, enclosing a remittauce of £242, and humbly apologising for certain expressions in a letter covering a former remittance of £170, in consequence of which expressions the money had been sent back. The rent for the week was £1162,3,9. Postponement.-The grand New-England Conven-

tion of Workingmen is, by request of several Associations in different places, postponed to Wednesday Oct. 16. A letter published in the Charleston Mercury, say,

- A new disease of the congestive character, and the common scarlet fever, have carried more to the grave in the last six months in Tennessee, than ever was known in so many years. In the neighborhood of Jonesboro', 400 died in five months.'

Bishop Kemper, of Indians, came very near being drowned recently, in crossing the Wabash river at Delphi. The river had risen some eight or ten feet in a single night, and the Bishop drove into the usual ford, which had thus become impassable.

Sentence of death was passed on two brothers, Berryman and Charles Jones, at the last Superior Court of Lumkin county, Georgia, for the murder (last spring) of Jesse Mooney. They will be executed on the 25th of October.

Making the most of a Wood Cut.—The wood cut in one of the New-York papers, which the editor pre-tends is a correct likeness of Joe Smith, has previous-ly been used for McLeod, Parson Miller, Babe the pirate, and the ' Razor Strop Man.'-Buffato Gaz.

destroyed, and his dwelling much damaged.

Professor Shepard of Bangor, Me., has declined the fixed Jones was killed by a stab with a bowie kuife in the hands of another named Wm. B. White.

The Bettle of Isly.—This battle took place August 14. It was was a spirited contest, in which the French successfully contended with the best Moorish cavalry, greatly superior to them in numbers. The result is thus stated in Gen. Bugeaud's despatch:

rendezvous for the U.S. squadron.—N.Y. Sun.

Freedom of the Press.—A controversy has for some time been going on between Rev. Luther Lee and the Rev. A. M'Cain of the South, on the subject of slavery. Mr. Lee asks a Southern journal to republish the controversy. The reply is, 'We are taking legal advice from the Judges of several courts in slaveholding States, to ascertain whether such documents age or are not legally incendiary. If they can legally reach those having interest in them, they will be admitted.' Such is the liberty of the press in these United States.

A Miraculous Escape .- As the Baltimore train Amrzeulous Escapi.—As the Baltimore frain of cars was approaching Newcoastle, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, the locomotive came in contact with a carriage containing the family of Mr. Pennington, of Wilmington. The horses were knocked down; one of them was killed instantly, and the other had his hoofs torn off, and died in a few minutes afterwards. The carriage was made a perfect wreek. None of the iomates of the carriage received the least injury.—Phil. Gaz.

Destructive Fire at Guadaloupe. - Capt. Kirwan, o Destructive Fire at catagatoupe. Capit Kirwan, or the schooner Thomas Hooper, at Baltimore from An-tigua, reports that a fire broke out in Bassaterre, Gua-daloupe, on the 26th of August, and had burnt nearly all the town down, and was burning still on the morning of the 27th, at the time the steamer left. Loss

Father Mathew - The New-York Express says Birth in the cars.—A German woman, as we learn from the Baltimore Clipper, gave birth to a child, on Wednesday, in one of the western train from Baltimore for Cumberland, when it reached the Harper's ferry bridge. Both mother and child were 'doing as well as could be expected 'when the downward train passed, and were intent on pursuing their journey to sion abroad that our country is unsafe even for that class of travellers whose missions are designed in

An engine has been put upon the Long Island alroad that, on experimental trips, run 40 miles an

Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher opened the 5000 Whig meeting at Cincinnati on the 10th ultimo with prayer. Among the epeakers was Senator Morehead of Ken-

Letters from Oregon territory announce the death of G. W. Le Breton, formerly of Newburyport. He was shot by an Indian, and died two days afterwards. The Indian was immediately killed by a Mr. Wins-

Political Barbarity.—A letter writer says, that during his stay in Jersey a few weeks, he observed several cocks stripped of their feathers by some of the Whigs, while the other party have been hanging coons. During the past month, a coon was burnt alike in Burlington county, amidst the cheers of the barbarians.

The Bloody and Oppressive South!

Bloody Tragedies .- We learn from the Anderson S Bloody Tragedies.—We learn from the Anderson S. 2. Gazette, that a rencontre occurred on the 6th ult. the West Corner, between Samuel Miller, of Pontoto, Miss. and Peter R. Thompson, of Anderson, S. 2. both students of Erskine College, which resulted at the latter receiving two stabs, and producing his eath in a few minutes. Miller was arrested and ommitted to jail for trial. The Gazette says, both it young men were nominer, with the feether. committed to jail for trial. The Gazette says, both the young men were popular with the faculty and their fellow students, and the families of each are of the highest respectability. The deceased had just completed his collegiate studies, and was one of the graduating class at Commencement this week. He was selected by the faculty as one of Commencement orators, and had prepared his speech for the occasion.

A Mr. William Graham and a Mr. Wm. Tyler, re idents of Straits Hundred in Dorchester county, M left their homes together on Tuesday last, but befo of the whole thirteen years was 18,35. The smallest previous quantity was in 1839—11,69; the greatest in 1834—25,32.

The mean quantity for the whole of the thirteen tears was 36,85, the greatest being in 1840, when the

Committed .- Wm. Pritchard, a resident of Ports Accident.—Capt. Evans, of British schooher Lines Jane, from St. John, N. B., was struck on the head by the boom of his ressel, while jibing, and instantly killed. The accident occurred in our harbor this forenoon.—Boston Merc. Jour., Monday.

mouth, was examined on Saturday before the stay of the charge of having caused the death of Daniel Fitchett, of this borough, by striking him in the eye with an umbrella, which caused his death. He was committed for further examination.—Norfolk Beacon.

A Man Shot .- The Baltimore Clipper of Tuesday

'About half past 8 o'clock last evening, while the two political parties were passing each other, at the intersection of Charles and Bultimore streets, a pistol was fired from the direction of the democratic line, by which a person named William Hill, who was stand-ing upon the pavement, received a severe wound by a ball, which entered just above the left hip, and strking the bone, glanced some inches in the real

Duel at New-Orleans .- The Crescent city of the 13th inst. states that on the previous evening at half-past 5 o'clock, Messrs. Hiram Jones and Thomas Keurney fought a duel near the Bayou bridge, on the Meteir road. The weapons used on the occasion were double barreled guns, and the distance forty paces. After an exchange of shots between the combatants, Mr. K. received his adversary's second fire; the ball enteroc the arm, passing through the body sideways to the shoulder blade. A lady was in the case, as a matter of course.

The Shelby Co. (Texas) Difficulties. - The inform tion furnished some days since by a correspondent, of the arrival of President Houston at the scene of the recent disorders in Eastern Texas, is confirmed by the recent disorders in Lastern Texas, is confirmed by the Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 7th inst. Gen. H. had called out the militia of Sabine and St. Augustime counties, and had succeeded in capturing Walter Morann, the leader of the 'Regulators.' This individual was immediately pot on trial on several indictments for treason and murder. The report that a pitched battle had taken place between the rival factions is also confirmed. Sixty or eighty persons are said to have been killed! have been killed! An Editor Killed -It is with the deepest pain that

Emancipation.—A Baltimore paper says that the late Carter Edloe, Eq., on lower James River, has by his last will, left to all his slaves, amounting to 80 in number, the right to be free, if such shall be their election.

Strious Accident.—On Saturday, Jacob Johnson, and of 16 years, fell from the apper story of Peters & Horton's trunk factory of this city, through three trap doors to the ground floor—without being killed or breaking a bone! He is likely to recover.—Nexest Post.

O'Connell.—The proceedings before the House of Lords in the celebrated writ of error case, were terminated on the 2d ult., the English Judges having confirmed the doings of the Court below.

Fire at Northempton, Ms.—At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st ult., the large barn belonging to the American Hotel was discovered to be on fire. The fire spread rapidly through the wooden sheds to the Hotel, which was soon consumed. Insured at Hartford. The barn and sheds of Dr. S. Graham were destroyed, and his dwelling much damaged.

An Editor Killed.—It is with the deepest pain that we learn of the death, in a violent manner, of Leonard Gibbon, Esq. editor of the S. mithand, Ky Bee. Our accounts are only from hearsay, and are in some respect quite contradictory. One statement is to the effect that, on account of a political quarrel with a Dr. Snyder, growing out of a newspaper paragraph, he will be their effect that, on account of a political quarrel with a Dr. Snyder, growing out of a newspaper paragraph, he effect that, on account of a political quarrel with a Dr. Snyder, growing out of a newspaper paragraph, he effect that, on account of a political quarrel with a Dr. Snyder, growing out of a newspaper paragraph, he will be their defect that, on account of a political quarrel with a Dr. Snyder, growing out of a newspaper paragraph, he will be feet that, on account of a political quarrel with a Dr. Snyder, growing out of a newspaper paragraph, he will be feet that, on account of a newspaper paragraph, he will be feet that, on account of a ne

Isham Hobbs, who is supposed to have shot T. J. Turk, in Polk county, a short time ago. The brother has Fanaticism.—An English paper says that two ladies of the sect, calling themselves. White Quakers, were apprehended in the streets of Longford, the other day, where they displayed themselves in the supposed costume of Eden, namely, a garment of leaves twisted together, and covering them from the waist to the knee!

together, and covering them from the waist to the kines!

Gov. Crawford of Georgia, offers a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of Alexander McEsil, who murdered Edward J. Perkins, in Lownder county, in July last. An additional remaining town of Augusta. These two gentlemen are twin brothers.

REMOVAL.

SEWING SILK. THE Office of the NORTHAMPTON ASSOCIATION has been removed from 21-2 Hanne 228 WASHINGTON-STREET,

Two books south or SUMMER-STREET, where may be had, at wholesale or retail, SEWING SILK.

SEWIAU DIMA,
of every variety of size and color manufactured by
the above Association, from the best stock, and a
the best manner.

J. A. STETSON, Jgcst.
Orders forwarded to Northampton, Mass, for an
kind of Sowing Silk, which will be promptly execute
3m.

Sept. 13.

NOTICE.

CEORGE BROOKS respectfully informs his frient of and the public, that he has taken shop No. 12 Annatreet, where he has on hand a general assoment of clothing, for seamen and landsmen, of the test fashions, and at the lowest cash prices. Clothicut, made, repaired and cleansed, in saperior asy Please give him a call, if you wish to get the work your money. TO LET,

ONE large room and bedroom, furnished or unless nished, with privilege in kitchen and washroom together with aqueduct water, in house No. 14 cp. press-street. Rent low. Inquire of GEO. BROOKS No. 191 Ann-street.

EMERSON'S ADDRESS AT CONCORD. JUST received, and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 25 Cornbill, RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S ADDRESS, delivered at the Anti-Slavery Celebra-tion in Concard, Mass. on the first of August. Price 12 1-2 cents.

NEW BOOKS.

WATER Cure for Ladies: A popular work on the Health, Diet, and Regimen of Fennies and Children, and the prevention and cure of Diseases, with a full account of the Processes of the Water Cure; illustrated with several Cases: by Mrs. L. M.

Care; illustrated with several Cases: by Mrs. L. M.
Shew.

Hand-Book of Hydropathy, by Joel Shew, M. D.
Social Pioneer, and Herald of Progress; being a
Report of the Proceedings of the New-England Social
Reform Convention holden in Boston in May, 1844.
Dr. Alcott's late works on the use of Tobacco, and
Tea, and Coffee.

The Physiological and Phrenological works of Few
let, Graham and others.

The Physiological and Purenological works of Few ler, Graham and others.

A Lecture on the Human Soul, with its relations to the exterior world, through the medium of material organs, and also its relations to a future state, a pumph let of 48 pages, and an excellent work: by Lewis 8

Hough.
Reformers Fellow-Laborers of Christ: a Sermont Wm. Henry Knapp. BELA MARSH, aug 23.

'GET OFF THE TRACK!' SONG for Emancipation. Sung by the Hute the piano forte. Just BELA MARSH, published. For sale by

J. P. BISHOP. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR, South side of the street, five doors from Washington

Practices in LAW and EQUITY in all the Courts the Commonwealth, in this and the adjoin-ing counties Also attends to every de-scription of office business.

To Abolitionists AND FRIENDS IN GENERAL. JOHN P. COBURN

NFORMS his friends and customers, that he removed from No. 8 Brattle-street, to 51 Cornhill and 24 Brattle-street Where he continues his same line of business, an addition, viz:

CLOTHING,

Cut and made in the neatest and most fashionable style. He has also taken considerable pains to selec A FIRST RATE CUTTER, who will give his at tention to cutting only. He has selected an asso ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz: Brea

ment of the most fashionable CLOTHS, viz. Bradeloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, as well as VESTINGS of the latest style, all of which he wil make up in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms, and will take GENTLEMEN'S OFF. CAST GARMENTS in pay, or part pay.

Please give him a call, if you wish to be used well and get the worth of your money.

J. P. COBURN would furthermore inform the public, that he has made extensive arrangements, and is prepared to execute any among of Clubing in the

is prepared to execute any amount of Clothing in the above line. March 22.

Look Here! Read This!! JOHN P. COBURN. DEALER IN CLOTHES.

HAS removed from No. 8 to No. 24 Brattle-stre and No. 51 Cornhill, and has on hand, for sal a large assortment of new and second-hand CLOTHING,

Viz: Surtouts, Frock and Dress Coats, Pantaloons and Vosts of every description, cheap for cush.

If The highest price paid for gentlemen's of-cast
Garments. Also, clothing cleaned and repaired in the
neatest and most thorough manner, at short noise
Garments exchanged on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE. J. P. COBURN Will necommodate a few respectable persons of color with board and lodgings, by the day of week, at his house, at the corner of Southack and Butolph streets.

May 24

DR. B. T. PRESCOTT,

GRANITE BUILDING, No. 14 HOWARD ST. Directly opposite the 'Pemberton House,' and endoors West of 'Concert Hall.' DR. PRESCOTT would inform his friends and

the public generally, that he continues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling earnous Teeth with gold, thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.

Mineral teeth of superior quality inserted on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Having furnished his apartments with gas lights, Dr. Prescott is enabled to attend to any operations in Dentistry in the evening. All operations, the public generally, that he continues to perfort

tions in Dentistry in the evening. All operations both in filling and inserting Teeth, warranted to gite complete satisfaction. Orders from the country promptly answered.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid is wanted by a young woman recently a fugitive from sizery. She has the best recommendations from a family in Providence, with whom she has recently re-Apply immediately at the Anti-Slavery Office, or to John T. Hitton, 12 Brattle street.

AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR. CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—John S. Hall, East-Hampton; James Munroe, Canterbury. New-York,—Isanc T. Hopper, New-York City:—Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller, Skantelles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterloo; John Barker, Peru; R. D. H. Yardley, Rushrille; Isste Hartshorn, Penn Yan.

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Vashon, Pittsburg; M. Preston, West Grove;
Jumes Fulton, Jr. McWilliamstown; Thomas Haubleton, Russelville;—B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge;
John Cox, Homorton; James M. M'Kun, Pkiladel Phia; Joseph Fulton, Swan.
Onto.—Charles Olcutt, Medina; -James Aus Atwater ;- Lot Holmes, Columbiana ;-dale, Cortsville ;- A. Brooke, Oakland.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.]

PROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Remittances by Mail.—'A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, is pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter if written by himself.

TAgents who remit money should always designate the persons to whom it is the credited.

THEL PUBLISH THE ASTI-SLA Henry W. W.

To whom a lietters address ras of the pape TERMS.—acc; or \$3.00 s Five copies of paymen of the copies of paymen of the copies of the copie

FRANCIS JAOK

VM. LLOYD VOL. X EFUGE

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